NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE, ITS FLUCTUATIONS, AND ITS VAST CONCERNS.—*Cowper.*

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ORIGINAL.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

A HARVEST SCENE.

Behold extended on the fertile plain
In rich luxuriance, waving at the breath
Of tepid zephyrs from the neighboring hills,
Wide fields of grain expanded to the sun,
Whose heads embrowned, and drooping toward the earth,
Upon the slender stalk of russet hue,
Bespeak the long anticipated time
Of harvest, come. The farmer now repairs
His forks, his rakes and other implements
This ever busy season calls to use;
And soon as evening o'er the landscape creeps,
Sprinkling with welcome dew the sun-scorched fields;
Retires to needful rest; and now abroad,
Is heard the incessant hum of countless swarms
Of insects, and the lightning bug displays
His frequent lamp that gleams at intervals,
One moment visible, the next extinct,
To gleam again, again to disappear,
Emblem of day and night. While over all
The whippoorwill's shrill note distinct and clear
Is heard, as perched upon the pendant branch
Of a tall thorn that overhangs the wall,
Hard by the farmer's dwelling, he salutes
The rising moon, or seems to sing to sleep
The toil-worn laborers. What a palace this,
Where weary mortals can forget their cares,
And renovate their hardy limbs, which toil
Has wearied and invigorated too.
How far superior to the lordly dome,
Where restless wretches upon beds of down
Sink pale and phrenzied from the day's debauch
With consciences that will not let them sleep.
Soon as the ruddy morn along the east
Tinges the sky with rich resplendent hue,
And dims the twinkling sentinels of night,
The early farmer calls his laborer's forth;
And soon from underneath the eastern hill
In awful pomp, the fiery king of day
Is ushered forth to their expecting view,
And welcomed by the carol of the lark.
Now gleam the silver floods, the fogs arise
In towering clouds like babels to the sky;
The dewy lawns breathe fragrance all around,
The woodlands wave in gold, and e'n the breeze
Seems renovated by the night's repose,
And blows more vigorous o'er the lovely plain,
As the blithe laborers to the field repair
With cradles o'er their rugged shoulders hung—
Others with rakes, prepared to bind in sheaves
The useful tribute of the bounteous earth.
Now ranged along the field each one regards
His leaders stroke, they all begin at once,
And now is heard the cradles's heavy crash
And the ripe grain obsequious bows to earth.
Then follow close behind a hardy train
Each with his rake in hand, ambitious still
To distance his competers and show his sleight
In the rude task; still cheerly as they go
With many a joke the day wears on apace
Till noon arrives. The breeze has died away,
The air is dead and sultry; not a breath
Of zephyr flits along the glassy lake,
But all is silent; even the aspen leaf,
That ever busy thing now finds repose.
Now peals the welcome horn upon the ear,
Delightful sound, replete with cheering thought
All know the signal, all lay by at once
Their implements of harvest, all repair
To the snug farm-house, where the ample meal,
By the hale farmer's ruddy girls prepared,
Awaits their coming. Now the cheerful joke
The ready laugh and the obtuse retort
Pass off as free as draughts from the cool spring.
The dinner o'er; the laborers lounge at will
Beneath the spreading branches of an oak,
While insupportable the beams of day
Fall with a fervent heat along the plain.
But in the west appears a drowsy cloud,
Climbing the horizon with lazy pace;
And deep toned thunder, a low rambling sound
Scarce heard falls slow and solemn on the ear.
But faster rise the clouds, and as they come,
Assume a blacker hue, and frequent gleams
Of livid lightning dart along their verge;
And soon as if aerial chariot rode
O'er adamantine pavement through the sky,
Peals the slow thunder and then booms aloud.
But see yon dusty cloud before the gust,
Driving impetuous on, a mingled mass
Of feathers, sticks, straw, moss and withered leaves
Darkening the very sky; the stately oak
Rocks and recoils, then quits at last its hold,
And with its branches prostrate on the earth,
Now forms a piteous wreck. The open'd heavens
Pour forth their rain in torrents all abroad,
Obliquely streaming through the darkened air,
Until with raging spent, the storm abates.
Now the loose clouds in broken fragments fly,
And o'er the rocking plain their shadows sweep,
But soon disperse. Again the western sun
Looks with complacency upon the scene,
And from the groves again the linnet's song
Is heard more blithe and tuneful than before.
Now rain drenched poultry mope with drooping plumes,
Now streamlets swell and overflow their banks,
And on their floods inverted groves appear.
The cascade whose low sound was wont to fall
In gentle pleasing murmurs on the ear,
Now roars with early accents hoarse and loud,
And casts a misty vapor all around.
Again the laborers to the field repair,
As the brisk wind blows freshly o'er the plain
And rustling waves along the bending wheat
Pursue each other in succession fast.
Again is heard the cradle's heavy crash,
Again the ground is spotted o'er with sheaves
Till sinks the sun behind the western hill
As weary laborers desert the field
And night's soft curtain gently snakes the scene.

SIZABLE FEARS. Not many years ago a gentleman lately from Scotland called on Mr H. at his seat near Wilmington, Delaware, for whom he had some letters. While walking in his garden, abounding in excellent fruit, the latter observed that, show him what he would his guest insisted he had seen muckle better in Scotland. Determined, however, to surprise him, he privately ordered his servant to tie some gourds on a pear tree, whilst they were at dinner. When the cloth was removed—'Now, sir,' said Mr H. 'I think I can shew you what you never saw in Scotland;' and taking him to the tree, asked the astonished Scotchman what he thought of that. 'In truth, sar, they are varra large pears indeed, but I think I have seen full as large in the Duke of Argyle's garden, though I must confess *they had na quite sic long necks.*'

As they, who for every slight infirmity take physic to repair their health, do rather impair it; so they, who for every trifle are eager to vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.

MISCELLANY.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

BY MRS HEMANS.

There is in all this cold and hollow world no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless Love, save that within
A mother's heart.—It is but pride, wherewith
To his fair son the father's eye doth turn,
Watching his growth. Aye, on the boy he looks,
The bright glad creature springing in his path,
But as the heir of his great name, the young
And stately tree, whose rising strength ere long
Shall bear his trophies well.—And this is Love!
This is man's love! What marvel? you ne'er made
Your breast the pillow of his infancy;
While to the fulness of your heart's glad heavings
His fair cheek rose and fell; and his bright hair
Waved softly to your breath! You ne'er kept watch
Beside him, till the last pale star had set,
And morn, all dazzling, as in triumph broke
On your dim weary eye; not yours the face
Which, early faded through fond care for him,
Hung o'er his sleep, and daily, as heaven's light,
Was there to greet his wakening! You ne'er smoothed
His couch, ne'or sung him to his rosy rest,
Caught his least whisper, when his voice from yours
Had learned soft utterance; pressed your lip to his
When fever parched it; hushed his wayward cries,
With patient, vigilant, never-wearied Love!
No! these are Woman's tasks! in these her youth,
And bloom of cheek, and buoyancy of heart,
Steal from her all unmarked!

[The following Tale, written by MRS JAMESON is extracted from one of the volumes of her Miscellanies just published by the Harpers.]

THE INDIAN MOTHER.

There is a comfort in the strength of love,
Making that pang endurable which else
Would overset the brain—or break the heart.
Wordsworth.

The monuments which human art has raised to human pride or power may decay with that power, or survive to mock that pride; but sooner or later they perish—their place knows them not. In the aspect of a ruin, however imposing in itself, and however magnificent or dear the associations connected with it, there is always something sad and humiliating, reminding us how poor and how frail are the works of man, how unstable his hopes, and how limited his capacity compared to his aspirations! But when man has made to himself monuments of the works of God; when the memory of human affections, human intellect, human power, is blended with the immutable features of nature, they consecrate each other, and both endure together to the end. In a state of high civilization, man trusts to the record of brick and marble—the pyramid, the column, the temple, the tomb:

"Then the bust
And altar rise—then sink again to dust."

In the earlier stages of society, the isolated rock—the mountain, cloud-encircled—the river, rolling to its ocean home—the very stars themselves—were endued with sympathies, and constituted the first, as they will be the last, witnesses and records of our human destinies and feelings. The glories of the Parthenon shall fade into oblivion; but while the heights of Thermopylæ stand, and while a wave murmurs in the gulph of Salamis, a voice shall cry aloud to the universe—'Freedom and glory to those who can dare to die!—woe and everlasting infamy to him who would enthral the unconquerable spirit!' The Coliseum with its sanguinary trophies is crumbling to decay; but the islet of Nisida, where Brutus parted with his Portia—the steep of Leucadia, still remain fixed as the foundations of the earth; and lasting as the round world itself shall be the memories that hover over them! As long as the waters of the Hellespont flow between Sestos and Abydos, the fame of the love that perished there shall never pass away. A traveller, pursuing his weary way through the midst of an African desert—a barren, desolate, and almost boundless solitude—found a gigantic sculptured head, shattered and half buried in the sand; and near it the fragment of a pedestal, on which these words might be with pain deciphered: *I am Ozymandias, King of kings; look upon my works, ye mighty ones and despair!*—Who was Ozymandias?—where are now his works?—what bond of thought or feeling, links his past with our present? The Arab, with his beasts of burthen, tramples unheeding over these forlorn vestiges of human art and grandeur. In the wildest part of the New Continent, hidden amid the depths of interminable forests, there stands a huge rock, hallowed by a tradition so recent that the man is not yet gray-headed who was born its contemporary; but that rock, and the tale which consecrates it, shall carry down to future ages a deep lesson—a moral interest lasting as itself—however the aspect of things and the conditions of people change around it. Henceforth no man shall whisper to his own bosom—'What is stronger than love in a mother's heart?—what more fearful than power wielded by ignorance?—or what more lamentable than the abuse of a beneficent name to purposes of selfish cruelty?'

Those vast regions which occupy the central part of South America, stretching from Guiana to the foot of the Andes, overspread with gigantic and primeval forests, and watered by mighty rivers—those solitary wilds where man appears unessential in the scale of creation, and the traces of his power are few and far between—have lately occupied much of the attention of Europeans; partly from the extraordinary events and unexpected revolutions; which have convulsed the nations round them; and partly from the researches of enterprising men who have penetrated into their remotest districts. But till within the last twenty years these wild regions have been unknown, except through the means of the Spanish and Portuguese priests, settled as missionaries along the banks of the Orinoco and the Paraguay. The men thus devoted to utter banishment from all intercourse with civilized life, are generally Franciscan or Capuchin friars, born in the Spanish Colonies. Their pious duties are sometimes imposed by the superiors of their order; in either case their destiny appears at first view deplorable, and their self-sacrifice sublime; yet, when we recollect that these men poor monks generally exchanged the monotonous solitude of the cloister for the magnificent loneliness of the boundless woods and far-spreading savannahs, the sacrifice appears less terrible; even where accompanied by suffering, privation, and occasionally by danger. When these men combine with their religious zeal some degree of understanding and enlightened benevolence, they have been enabled to enlarge the sphere of knowledge and civilization, by exploring the productions and geography of these unknown regions; and by collecting into villages and humanizing the manners of the native tribes, who seem strangely to unite the fiercest and most abhorred traits of savage life, with some of the gentlest instincts of our common nature. But when it has happened that these priests have been men of narrow minds and tyrannical tempers, they have on some occasions fearfully abused the authority entrusted to them; and being removed many thousand miles from the European settlements and the restraint of the laws, the power they have exercised has been as far beyond control as the calamities they have caused have been beyond all remedy and all relief.

Unfortunately for those who were trusted to his charge, Father Gomez was a missionary of this character. He was a Franciscan friar of the order of Observance, and he dwelt in the village of San Fernando, near the source of the Orinoco, whence his authority extended as president over several missions in the neighborhood of which San Fernando was the capital. The temper of this man was naturally cruel and despotic; he was wholly uneducated, and had no idea, no feeling, of the true spirit of christian benevolence; in this respect the savages whom he had been sent to instruct and civilize were in reality less savage and less ignorant than himself.

Among the passions and vices which father Gomez had brought from his cell in the convent of Augostara, to spread contamination and oppression thro' his new domain, were pride and avarice; and both were interested in increasing the number of his converts, or rather, of his slaves. In spite of the wise and humane law of Charles the Third, prohibiting the conversion of the Indian natives by force, Gomez, like others of his brethren in the distant missions, often accomplished his purpose by direct violence.—He was accustomed to go, with a party of his people, and lie in wait near the hordes of unreclaimed Indians: when the men were absent he would forcibly seize on the women and children, bind them and bring them off in triumph to his village. There, being baptized and taught to make the sign of the cross, they were *called* Christians, but in reality were slaves. In general, the women thus detained pined away and died; but the children became accustomed to their new mode of life, forgot their woods, and paid to their Christian master a willing and blind obedience; thus in time they became the oppressors of their own people.

Father Gomez called these incursions, *la conquista espiritual*—the conquest of souls.

One day he set off on an expedition of this nature, attended by twelve armed Indians; and after rousing some leagues up the river Guaviare, which flows into the Orinoco, they perceived, through an opening in the trees, and at a little distance from the shore, an Indian hut. It is the custom of these people to live isolated in families; and so strong is their passion for solitude, that when collected into villages they frequently build themselves a little cabin at a distance from their usual residence, and retire to it, at certain seasons, for days together. The cabin of which I speak was one of these solitary *villas*—if I may so apply the word. It was constructed with peculiar neatness, thatched with palm leaves, and overshadowed with cocoa trees and laurels; it stood alone in the wilderness, embowered in luxuriant vegetation, and looked like the chosen abode of simple and quiet happiness. Within this hut a young Indian woman (whom I shall call Guahiba, from the name of her tribe) was busied in making cakes of the cassava root and preparing the family meal, against the return of her husband, who was fishing at some distance up the river; her eldest child, about five or six years old, assisted her; and from time to time, while thus employed, the mother turned her eyes, beaming with fond affection, upon the playful gambols of two little infants, who, being just able to crawl alone, were rolling together on the ground, laughing and crowing with all their might.

Their food being nearly prepared, the Indian woman looked towards the river, impatient for the return of her husband. But her bright dark eyes, swimming with eagerness and affectionate solicitude, became fixed and glazed with terror when, instead of him she so fondly expected, she beheld the attendants of Father Gomez, creeping stealthily along the side of the thicket towards her cabin. Instantly aware of her danger (for the nature and object of these incursions were the dread of all the country round) she uttered a piercing shriek, snatched up her infants in her arms, and, calling on the other to follow, rushed from the hut towards the forest. As she had considerably the start of her pursuers, she would probably have escaped, and have hidden herself effectually in its tangled depths, if her precious burthen had not impeded her flight; but thus encumbered she was easily overtaken. Her eldest child, fleet of foot and wily as the young jaguar, escaped to carry to the wretched father the news of his bereavement, and neither father nor child were ever more beheld in their former haunts.

Meantime, the Indians seized upon Guahiba—bound her, tied her two children together, and dragged her down to the river, where Father Gomez was sitting in his canoe, waiting the issue of the expedition. At the sight of the captives his eyes sparkled with a cruel triumph; he thanked his patron saint that three more souls were added to his community; and then, heedless of the tears of the mother, and the cries of her children, he commanded his followers to row back with all speed to San Fernando.

There Guahiba and her infants were placed in a hut under the guard of two Indians; some food was given to her, which she at first refused, but afterward, as if on reflection, accepted. A young Indian girl was then sent to her—a captive convert of her own tribe, who had not yet quite forgotten her native language. She tried to make Guahiba comprehend that in this village she and her children must remain during the rest of their lives, in order that they might go to heaven after they were dead. Guahiba listened, but understood nothing of what was addressed to her; nor could she be made to conceive for what purpose she was torn from her husband and her home, nor why she was to dwell for the remainder of her life among a strange people, and against her will. During that night she remained tranquil, watching over her infants as they slumbered by her side; but the moment the dawn appeared she took them in her arms and ran off to the woods. She was immediately brought back; but no sooner were the eyes of her keepers turned from her than she snatched up her children, and again fled;—again—and again! At every new attempt she was punished with more and more severity; she was kept from food, and at length repeatedly and cruelly beaten. In vain!—apparently she did not even understand why she was thus treated; and one instinctive idea alone, the desire of escape, seemed to possess her mind and govern all her movements. If her oppressors only turned from her, or looked another way, for an instant, she invariably caught up her children and ran off towards the forest. Father Gomez was at length wearied by what he termed her blind obstinacy; and, as the only means of securing all three, he took measures to separate the mother from her children, and resolved to convey Guahiba to a distant mission, whence she should never find her way back either to them or to her home.

In pursuance of this plan, poor Guahiba, with her hands tied behind her, was placed in the bow of a canoe. Father Gomez seated himself at the helm, and they rowed away.

The few travellers who have visited these regions agree in describing a phenomenon, the cause of which is still a mystery to geologists, and which imparts to the lonely depths of these unappropriated and unviolated shades an effect intensely and indescribably mournful. The granite rocks which border the river, and extend far into the contiguous woods, assume strange, fantastic shapes; and are covered with a black incrustation, or deposit, which contrasted with the snow-white foam of the waves breaking on them below, and the pale lichens which spring from their crevices and creep along their surface above, give these shores an aspect perfectly funereal. Between these melancholy rocks—so high and so steep that a landing-place seldom occurred for leagues together—the canoe of Father Gomez slowly glided, though urged against the stream by eight robust Indians.

The unhappy Guahiba sat at first perfectly unmoved, and apparently amazed and stunned by her situation; she did not comprehend what they were going to do with her; but after a while she looked up towards the sun, then down upon the stream; and perceiving, by the direction of the one and the course of the other, that every stroke of the oar carried her farther and farther from her beloved and helpless children, her husband, and her native home, her countenance was seen to change and assume a fearful expression. As the possibility of escape, in her present situation, had never once occurred to her captors, she had been very slightly and carelessly bound. She watched her opportunity, burst the withes on her arms with a sudden effort flung herself overboard, and dived under the waves; but in another moment she rose again at a considerable distance, and swam to the shore. The current, being rapid and strong, carried her down to the base of a dark granite rock which projected into the stream; she climbed it with fearless agility, stood for an instant on its summit, looking down upon her tyrants, then plunged into the forest, and was lost to sight.

Father Gomez, beholding his victim thus unexpectedly escape him, sat mute and thunderstruck for some moments, unable to give utterance to the extremity of his rage and astonishment. When, at length, he found voice, he commanded his Indians to pull with all their might to the shore; then to pursue the poor fugitive, and bring her back to him, dead or alive.

Guahiba, meantime, while strength remained to break her way through the tangled wilderness, continued her flight; but soon exhausted and breathless, with the violence of her exertions, she was obliged to relax in her efforts, and at length sunk down at the foot of a huge laurel tree, where she concealed herself as well as she might, among the long, interwoven grass. There, crouching and trembling in her lair, she heard the voices of her persecutors hallooing to each other through the thicket. She would probably have escaped but for a large mastiff which the Indians had with them, and which scented her out in her hiding place. The moment she heard the dreaded animal snuffing in the air, and tearing his way through the grass, she knew she was lost. The Indians came up. She attempted no vain resistance; but, with a sullen passiveness, suffered herself to be seized and dragged to the shore.

When the merciless priest beheld her, he determined to inflict on her such discipline as he thought would banish her children from her memory, and cure her for ever of her passion for escaping. He order ed her to be stretched upon that granite rock where she had landed from the canoe, on the summit of which she had stood as if exulting in her flight,—THE ROCK OF THE MOTHER, as it has ever since been denominated—and there flogged till she could scarcely move or speak. She was then bound more securely, placed in the canoe, and carried to Javita, the seat of a mission far up the river.

It was near sunset when they arrived at this village, and the inhabitants were preparing to go to rest. Guahiba was deposited for the night in a large barn-like building, which served as a place of worship, a public magazine, and, occasionally, as a barrack. Father Gomez ordered two or three Indians of Javita to keep guard over her alternately, relieving each other through the night; and then went to repose himself after the fatigues of his voyage. As the wretched captive neither resisted nor complained Father Gomez flattered himself that she was now reduced to submission. Little could he fathom the bosom of this fond mother! He mistook for stupor, or resignation, the calmness of a fixed resolve. In absence, in bonds, and in torture, her heart throbbed with but one feeling; one thought alone possessed her whole soul:—her children—her children and again her children!

Among the Indians appointed to watch her was a youth about eighteen or nineteen years of age, who perceiving that her arms were miserably bruised by the stripes she had received, and that she suffered the most acute agony from the savage tightness with which the cords were drawn, let fall an exclamation of pity in the language of her tribe. Quick she seized the moment of feeling, and addressed him as one of her people.

'Guahiba,' she said, in a whispered tone, 'thou speakest my language, and doubtless thou art my brother! Wilt thou see me perish without pity, O, son of my people? Ah, cut these bonds which enter into my flesh! I faint with pain! I die!'

The young man heard, and, as if terrified, removed a few paces from her and kept silence. Afterward, when his companions were out of sight, and he was left alone to watch, he approached, and said, 'Guahiba!—our fathers were the same, and I may not see thee die; but if I cut these bonds, white man will flog me;—wilt thou be content if I loosen them, and give thee ease?' And as he spoke, he stooped and loosened the thongs on her wrists and arms; she smiled upon him languidly, and appeared satisfied.

Night was now coming on. Guahiba dropped her head on her bosom, and closed her eyes, as if exhausted by weariness. The young Indian believing that she slept, after some hesitation laid himself down on his mat. His companions were already slumbering in the porch of the building, and all was still.

Then Guahiba raised her head. It was night—dark night—without moon or star. There was no sound, except the breathing of the sleepers around her, and the humming of the mosquitoes. She listened for some time with her whole soul; and all was silence. She then gnawed the loosened thongs asunder with her teeth. Her hands once free, she released her feet: and when the morning came she had disappeared. Search was made for her in every direction, but in vain; and Father Gomez, baffled and wrathful, returned to his village.

The distance between Javita and San Fernando, where Guahiba had left her infants, is twenty-five leagues in a straight line. A fearful wilderness of gigantic forest trees, and intermingling underwood, separated these two missions;—a savage and awful solitude, which, probably, since the beginning of the world, had never been trodden by human foot. All communication was carried on by the river; and there lived not a man, whether Indian or European, bold enough to have attempted the route along the shore. It was the commencement of the rainy season. The sky, obscured by clouds, seldom revealed the sun by day; and neither moon nor gleam of twinkling star by night. The rivers had overflowed, and the lowlands were inundated. There was no visible object to direct the traveller; no shelter, no defence, no aid, no guide. Was it Providence—was it the strong instinct of maternal love, which led this courageous woman through the depths of the pathless woods—where rivulets, swollen to torrents by the rains, intercepted her at every step; where the thorny lianas, twining from tree to tree, opposed an almost impenetrable barrier; where the mosquitoes hung in clouds upon her path; where the jaguar and the alligator lurked to devour her; where the rattle-snake and the water-serpent lay coiled up in the damp grass, ready to spring at her; where she had no food to support her exhausted frame, but a few berries, and the large black ants which build their nests on the trees? How directed—how sustained—cannot be told: the poor woman herself could not tell: All that can be known with any certainty is, that the fourth rising sun beheld her at San Fernando; a wild, and wasted, and fearful object; her feet swelled and bleeding—her hands torn—her body covered with wounds, and emaciated with famine and fatigue; but once more near her children!

For several hours she hovered round the hut in which she had left them, gazing on it from a distance with longing eyes and a sick heart, without daring to advance; at length she perceived that all the inhabitants had quitted their cottages to attend vespers; then she stole from the thicket, and approached, with faint and timid steps, the spot which contained her heart's treasures. She entered, and found her infants left alone, and playing together on a mat:—they screamed at her appearance, so changed was she by suffering; but when she called them by name, they knew her tender voice, and stretched out their little arms towards her. In that moment, the mother forgot all she had endured—all her anguish, all her fears, every thing on earth but the objects which blessed her eyes. She sat down between her children—she took them on her knees—she clasped them in an agony of fondness to her bosom—she covered them with kisses—she shed torrents of tears on their little heads, as she hugged them to her. Suddenly she remembered where she was, and why she was there: new terrors seized her; she rose up hastily, and, with her babies in her arms, she staggered out of the cabin—fainting, stumbling, and almost blind with loss of blood and inanition. She tried to reach the woods, but too feeble to sustain her burthen, which yet she would not relinquish her limbs trembled, and sank beneath her At this moment an Indian, who was watching the public oven, perceived her. He gave the alarm by ringing a bell, and the people rushed forth, gathering round Guahiba with fright and astonishment. They gazed upon her as if upon an apparition, till her sobs, and imploring looks and trembling and wounded limbs, convinced them that she yet lived, though apparently nigh to death.—They looked upon her in silence, and then at each other; their savage bosoms were touched with commiseration for her sad plight, and with admiration, and even awe, at this unexampled heroism of maternal love.

While they hesitated, and none seemed willing to seize her, or to take her children from her, Father Gomez, who had just landed on his return from Javita, approached in haste, and commanded them to be separated. Guahiba clasped her children closer to her breast, and the Indians shrunk back.

'What!' thundered the monk: 'will ye 'suffer this woman to steal two precious souls from heaven? two members from our community? See ye not, that while she is suffered to approach them, there is no salvation for either mother or children? part them, and instantly!'

The Indians, accustomed to his ascendancy, and terrified at his voice, tore the children of Guahiba once more from her feeble arms: she uttered nor word nor cry, but sunk in a swoon upon the earth.

While in this state, Father Gomez, with a cruel mercy, ordered her wounds to be carefully dressed: her arms and legs were swathed with cotton bandages, she was then placed in a canoe, and conveyed to a mission, far, far off, on the river Esmeralda, beyond the Upper Orinoco. She continued in a state of exhaustion and torpor during the voyage: but after being taken out of the boat and carried inland, restoratives brought her back to life, and to a sense of her situation. When she perceived, as reason and consciousness returned, that she was in a strange place, unknowing how she was brought there—among a tribe who spoke a language different from any she had ever heard before, and from whom, therefore, according to Indian prejudices, she could hope nor aid nor pity; when she recollected that she was far from her beloved children;—when she saw no means of discovering the bearing or the distance of their abode—no clue to guide her back to it:—then, and only then, did the mother's heart yield to utter despair; and thenceforward refusing to speak or to move, and obstinately rejecting all nourishment, thus she died.

The boatman, on the river Atabapo, suspends his oar with a sigh as he passes the ROCK OF THE MOTHER. He points it out to the traveller, and weeps as he relates the tale of her sufferings and her fate. Ages hence, when these solitary regions have become the seats of civilization, of power, and intelligence; when the pathless wilds, which poor Guahiba traversed in her anguish, are replaced by populous cities, and smiling gardens, and pastures, and waving harvests,—still that dark rock shall stand, frowning o'er the stream; tradition and history shall preserve its name and fame; and when even the pyramids, those vast, vain monuments to human pride, have passed away, it shall endure, to carry down to the end of the world the memory of the Indian Mother.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

In the whole range of common expressions there is none so indefinite as the term *accomplishment*.—Miss M. has just returned from a fashionable boarding school. 'Is she handsome?' 'I have never seen her—of course I am unable to answer your inquiry; but report says she is highly accomplished, and how can it be otherwise? The three years that she has been absent, having been devoted wholly to accomplishments.' And what meaning would we attach to the term? Why, precisely that which our own mode of life, and habits of thought, or those with whom we associate, always give it. If we have moved only in the world of fashion, we have adopted its ideas with its phraseology; and imagine the young lady who has endured two or three years tuition, accomplished in mind, and she who has passed thro' the same term of fashionable dissipation—accomplished in manners. Let us analyse these acquirements. In what do they consist? She plays, and sings, but so mechanically that we in vain watch to see the voice accompanied by an answering feeling from the heart. She paints, or rather colors, setting at defiance all the rules of shade and proportion. She understands the French and Italian, but will look at you with vacant surprise, if called upon to give the derivation of a word, or a single rule with the grammatical construction of a language, she feels so much pride in exhibiting. And what has been her progress, if we advance into the higher branches of intellectual culture—into those which demand persevering application, and patient industry? These have never been thought of at all; deemed wholly subordinate to those which were to procure for her the envied distinction The grand aim for which masters have been provided, and money lavished, was to make her accomplished.

I have been too often led to hope for elevation of feeling, purity of taste, and cultivation of mind, in those who have been termed accomplished, and too often been cruelly disappointed, not to turn from such eulogies with suspicion, and with a sickening feeling to regard those shewy branches of education which are so highly valued, to the exclusion of all which tends to raise the female mind above the mere trifles of a day.

What is the meaning which the well informed and cultivated attach to the term accomplished? With them it implies the whole range of female acquirements, thoroughly, but *modestly* understood nor is this all; with them, mental culture alone is not sufficient. The conversation may be classically elegant, the memory stored with the treasure of ancient and modern literature; and the mind enriched by reflection, may be clear in its views and vigorous in its decisions; and yet a void may be felt, a painful void, which the highest intellectual attainments alone can never fill. And from what source can this knowledge be obtained? What can purify and perfect the character, complete the work, and give a finish to the fabric which has been constructed with so much beauty and proportion? Mental culture has failed in its highest object, reflection has but half completed its work, it has never been employed in raising the mind to the source from whence the intellectual spark at first proceeded: if it has never dwelt with feelings of the deepest interest on *religion*, as a woman's peculiar province; the truths of which she would make her dearest study, the practice of its duties her constant aim. Religion has done more to elevate woman in the scale of being, than every other circumstance combined. To be sensible of this, we need dwell upon the situation of the female sex, as universally exhibited eighteen centuries ago; or, as now seen among the degraded females of Asia, who occupied with childish sports, and ignorant of any higher source of pleasure, are valued only as they may furnish the amusement of a trifling hour; while their thoughts can never rise even to assimilate with those of their effeminate lord, who, while priding himself on his high prerogative, and his acknowledged superiority, declares, 'that Allah, who denied to women the possession of a soul, has recompensed the defect by bestowing upon her an angel's form.' Let us turn from such degrading scenes—turn from the favorites of an hour whose influence is powerful only while their beauty is dazzling, to the enlightened, refined, and pious females who have claimed the homage of the heart, and the understanding. Look them at a woman in the scenes of domestic life, mingling in the social circle, kneeling at the domestic altar, ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and scrupulous in the performance of duty, and say if mere accomplishments can give her that moral grandeur, can procure for her that high respect which she now attracts.

Shall we wonder that men of sense, so often deceived by finding a vacant head, an unfeeling heart, or a disgusting pedantry, where common report had prepared them for all that was estimable in the female character, shall we wonder they turn with an incredulous smile, from the *accomplished female*, while they admire at a distance he few gifted minds whose talents, as displayed in their writings, have charmed, and whose reputation has born even the ordeal of criticism, believe them a sort of intellectual phenomena, rather as the exceptions than as what their sex in general may approach? Shall we wonder that they at last turn to the simple, unpretending being whom they at least imagine will not wound by pretension, disgust by pedantry, or call forth the smile of derision, by her far-fam'd accomplishments and *real ignorance*? But is it to those whose highest praise is the mere absence of evil that we are to look for the guides of the youthful mind? Is it from such that we are to expect a beneficial influence to be exerted on society? Will their families be illuminated spots on the intellectual map of the world? If it is the mother who gives the first impressions of the heart, how great is her responsibility, how sacred her duty to be all that nature and providence designed her!

I would not lessen the value of those lighter acquirements, which render the well educated woman still more attractive: I would not take from her a single resource which might serve to divert the attention in moments of weariness, or to unbend the mind after severe aplication. I would say that these are valuable, but only so long as they retain their proper place, as secondary to higher attainments and more important duties. Not until accomplishments are weighed in the balance of reason, not until this hackneyed word, so comprehensive, and yet so indefinite, shall be understood to express the highest degree of mental and moral superiority; not till the education of a woman renders her unwavering in the performances of duty, elevates her mind from the trifles of the passing moment, places it on permanent objects of interest, and animates her heart with the pure sentiments of devotion, not until then, can she assume the higher station she was destined to occupy, and not till then will it be a boast to say of a lady, that she is *accomplished*.

[From the New England Magazine]

MY COAT AND TROWSERS.

If one good turn deserves another, my old coat has legal or equitable claims upon me; for though not twice blessed, it has been once turned and once dyed. No tyrant would forbid a victim to jest upon his own misfortunes, and my poverty shall not prevent my jesting upon my old coat.

The materials are well nigh eternal—they came to me in descent. The whole coat was but the left wing o my grandfather's cloak, cut up by his venerable relict into a coat for me, and trowsers for Josiah. It is the first coat I ever had, and it bids fair to be the last. Though I have so grown that it is now rather short, it will, according to the old jest, be long enough before I get another. It has undergone such changes that it must have lost all consciousness of identity—it has been so changed, that I myself should not know it, but by instinct. I have worn it so long, that if fortune should relent, and bauble me to buy a new one, I should have little joy of it—I should sigh for 'mine ease' in the old garment. I should grow out of conceit with myself, in a new coat, if I should not mistake myself for some one else. Of all men that thrive by public favor, none are under so little obligations to me as the tailors. They might be killed by mines, and not a man of them would, living or dying make any change in my comforts or costume. Fashions, of course, being the breath of a tailor's nostrils, are not subjects for my contemplation. Fate has ordained that I should have a 'cool suspense' from the pleasures and pain attendant on a change in fashion. In the various revolutions thereof, my old coat has been thirteen times in the mode, and I look for the time when long waists and short skirts will become respectable for the fourteenth time.

My trowsers are more in the light of moveables,—they are mere chattels, and partake less of the freehold. They have arrived, however, at that stage of senility that was contemplated in the song; and, by a wise provision of the tailor, and perfectly convenient to a wearer in my circumstances,—they were made without pockets. Permit me to extract a verse from the song which it has often been a comfort to me to sing.

'Then why should we quarrel for riches,
Or envy such glittering toys;
A light heart and a thin pair of ——trowsers
Will go through the world, my brave boys.'

As far as the garment is concerned, I can uphold the song; for mine have gotten almost through the world already. Some men have different pastimes for reading, walking, dancing, &c.; but the only time I am most preposterous luxury. I can dance as high as any body in my old pepper and salts; and I can walk away from a mad dog in them, as fast as any other man. As to riding, I was never on horse-back but once, and then, I admit, that it was a hard matter for me to keep my trowsers down. They were separating like the blood of Lancaster, and rose to my knees. But though they have not been hardly used, their constitution is nearly broken; they are failing of mere old age, and my present thoughts, and, to say truth, employment in writing this memoir, is to procure a pair of iron-grey successors.

THE BROKEN LEG.

Bonnard appeared at all times, and every where before mid-day, a prudent and amiable man; but after dinner and in the evening he was not precisely so.—In fact, he was a true son of the ancient Germans, so often reproached for a love of drinking, and knew no greater enjoyment than that of giving, amidst convivial friends, the inspiriting swigs, 'Enjoy the charm of life'—'With laurel crown the flowing bowl'—and of emptying out a flask of good old Hock, as an accompaniment. Had he been satisfied with one flask, nobody would have had a right to say aught against him, especially as his income permitted it; but one flask was sure to call for another, even to a sixth or seventh.

The mother, sisters, and brothers with whom he resided, had the mortification of seeing him return home six evenings in the week, perfectly intoxicated. Their most urgent remonstrances were fruitless, and they began to think that his drunkenness was incurable.—Laura, his sweetheart, thought so too; for, after innumerable quarrels, a breach was at length made between the lovers, who, indeed, were almost as much as betrothed.

Hitherto he had, from a respect to Laura, maintained the outward appearance of good manners; but now he became a shameless and notorious drunkard. Almost every night, he either had a scuffle with watchmen, or slept off his intoxication in a round house.—His health began thereby to be visibly injured, and his fortune to melt away. In short he was upon the brink of ruin.

Two of his friends, who although they often drank with him, always kept themselves within the bounds of moderation, were much grieved at his conduct, and resolved to reclaim the drinker, by a method not the most common in the world.

With this view, they one evening accompanied Bonnard to a public wine cellar, and appeared in particularly high spirits. Old Hock was called for, and they encouraged him to quaff as much of it as he liked; and that was no small dose. He drank himself into the clouds.

About midnight, the two friends began to yawn, shut their eyes, and seemed to fall asleep. Bonnard was delighted, for he could now drink another flask without being reproved by them. Before, however, he had finished it, intoxication reached its highest pitch, and he at length fell, deprived of reason, into a sound and deathlike sleep.

His friends instantly started up from their pretended slumber, shook and jogged him, and, to their great joy, found that he exhibited no symptoms of wakefulness. By a sign which had been previously agreed upon, they now called in a surgeon, who was waiting in the adjoining apartment. He immediately entered bringing with him splints and other implements for a leg, and soon laced up the right limb of the sleeper, as tightly as if it had been most dangerously fractured. They then sprinkled water upon his face, and gave a fearful thundering cry.

The sleeper started up—seized instantly his leg which the splints squeezed, and wished to rise from the chair; his friends, however, held him fast, crying out, "Unfortunate man! stir not—you have received a dangerous contusion. We had scarcely fallen asleep, when, attempting to go down stairs, you fell, broke your leg, and fainted. We awakened, raised you up, and caused you to be dressed. In Heaven's name, stir not for your life! We have ordered a litter, and it will be here immediately to carry you home."

Bonnard was delirious; his fancy magnified the pressure of the splints to the pain of a real broken limb, and never once imagining that he was deceived, permitted himself to be borne home lamenting.

There, his family received him, as was concerted, with tears and wailings. For four weeks continued to be visited by the surgeon, who kept his leg squeezed into a case, so that he could not move himself and did not doubt of the reality of the alleged accident. So long an imprisonment was intolerable; he cursed wine as the cause of his misfortunes, and made a solemn vow never to get drunk in future.

At the expiration of a month, the surgeon informed him that the cure was completed. He went as if upon eggs to save his broken leg, and his first walk was to the house of his sweet heart, whom he anxiously entreated to forget the past, and once more to reinstate him in her affections. She promised both on condition of a temperate year's probation. He kept it manfully, and then became the husband of his

COMMUNICATON.

For the New England Galaxy

A GOOD SUGGESTION. The Roman Catholics have procured the seat recently owned by Hon H. A. S. Dearborn, known by the name of Brinley Place, in Roxbury, to be improved as a Nunnery. Their school will commence the first of December. We hope they will furnish the means and appropriate a building in connection with this establishment for giving a useful education to the numerous poor children of the Irish in Broad street and other parts of our city. Whilst they are offering to educate the children of rich Protestants we should be pleased to see their benevolence exercised towards their own poor, who are perishing in a state of ignorance.—*Christian Watchman.*

The present tenants of Brinley Place cannot but acknowledge that the above remarks of the Christian Watchman are worthy their most serious consideration. The privileges these ladies enjoy under our free institutions, the protection secured to their persons and property by the laws of a free and enlightened people; the charitable feeling entertained toward them by many *very unprejudiced* people have overwhelmed them with insupportable obligations, which they cannot better acknowledge (being ladies of immense fortunes) than by immediately erecting the building proposed in the above paragraph; the more especially when they take into consideration that Harvard College keeps open doors for all poor Protestant children.

The Sisters of Charity, it is true, have under their tuition about 200 poor Catholic children, and about 150 attend another charity school in the rear of the Catholic Church, still this amounts to nothing when we reflect that every poor child who '*is perishing in a state of ignorance*,' is of Catholic parentage. Besides the proximity of Brinley place to Boston, the delightful season of the year on which we are about to enter, leave no excuse for a moments delay. How pleasing will it be to see the little barefooted and barefooted urchins toddling through hailstones and wading through snow banks to Brinley Place to con their A. B. Cs. What spacious grounds for all manner of gymnastic exercises which the little bipeds will stand so much in need of! It may be urged that there will be danger of many perishing of cold on the way—or of being swallowed up in a snow-drift;—but what is perishing in a snow drift compared to '*perishing in a state of ignorance?*'

To offer any thing further in proof of the feasibility of the plan proposed would be indeed

'To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet.

Nor is it necessary to urge

'The debt immense of endless gratitude
So burthensome,'

which the late residents of Mount Benedict owe to the community in which it has pleased Providence to cast them. I would only observe that in the opinion of many *friends of religious freedom* (!)—pitch pine is the best material for building the edifice, and pasteboard steeped in tar, the most durable as well as the most economical material for a roof. It may be said that such a building would be too combustible; but as the inmates of Brinley Place retire at an early hour, and are known to be remarkably careful of lights and fire, there would be little or no danger of accidental conflagration; and in a country like ours where the laws are held in the highest veneration by all classes of society, where neith er bigotry, prejudice or hypocrisy can find foothold; and where Mobocracy is unknown,—nothing need be apprehended either from the hired incendiary, or the more independent ruffian who goes on his own hook. I.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1834

H. HASTINGS WELD,—EDITOR.

COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS.

In the new work, entitled the 'District School,' the author complains, and with reason, that the compensation allowed to teachers, is less in proportion to the labor required, than the income of any other employment. One argument alone, *the necessity of raising the character of the profession*, is sufficient to show the imperative need of attention to the subject. Every body knows that what is nominally of little pecuniary value is apt to command no larger consideration than it makes drafts upon the pocket. Newspapers have lost in influence what they have abated in price;—none but a professed cheapener values an article higher for the low price at which it is obtained. Consequently as in the exchange of commodities, they find their true relative value, the price paid becomes a test of the worth of the article purchased. For a small salary no one will devote the proper time and attention to those qualifications which a teacher should possess. The following is an extract from the 'District School.'

The common school teacher, who is employed for twelve successive months, does not receive more than eleven dollars per month. There are a few who get more than this sum, yet many more who get less.—Now the common laborer, who hires himself to the farmer by the month, gets as much as the teacher; and the wages of the mechanic are double the wages of the teacher. It is a very common practice with young men who teach during the winter, to labor on the farm during the summer: and they make this change because the summer wages of the farm *are more* than the wages of the summer school. *There is no other employment among the American people* (what a reproach to our intelligence and our affluence!) *which receives less pay than elementary teaching.* Yes, there is no service so menial, so drudgery so degrading, which does not receive as much pay as we are now giving for that which is the life of our liberty, and the guard of our free institutions. Our leading intelligent citizens have perceived this fact, and they have published it, and have done much to make this lamentable truth known and felt by every parent and every guardian in this republic—yet, but few, very few consider it;—for even now, many honest men think that teachers have an easier life, are better paid, and better treated than any other laboring class in the community. The great majority of the people do not see that they give no extra advantages whatever to those who are to give the nation its education and its character. A young man cannot afford to expend one cent in making preparation to teach a common school, for his wages, as a teacher, will be no more than those of a common laborer. All that he pays for knowledge requisite to teach a school, is lost, in a pecuniary point; for if he did not know how to read, his mere muscular labor would demand as high wages as he will be able to get, after spending two or three years, and as many hundred dollars, in qualifying himself to teach. The little compensation which parents are disposed to give their teacher, offers no inducement to young men to make any preparation for teaching.—The consequence is, that a great number of our schoolhouses are furnished with incompetent teachers. The most of parents perceive that their teachers are not qualified; and they complain loudly of the deficiency, but they seldom perceive the cause of the ignorance and inexperience of teachers: They never reflect upon the necessary expenses which an individual must incur by preparing himself to teach, and upon their own *unwillingness to pay an adequate compensation* to those who are qualified.

THEATRICAL CRITICS, LOOK OUT! An editor of a paper in the city of Gotham has been held to bail on complaint of Mr Flynn, the stage manager of the Bowery Theatre, in the sum of $200 for publishing a certain false, scandalous, and malicious libel, in the words following, "to wit:"—'Since Mr Flynn's accession to office, the cabinet has been continually in a state of discord and confusion, and the reins of government have been held in loose and careless hands.'

A NEW PHRASE. Col Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, dubs some offending Jackson-men 'the base and sinners of Jackson Democracy.'

OUR CLUB ROOM.

MEETINGS OF FOUR OF US.

NO III.

Faust. 'Manna do constantly sail in the red sea of chaos, their souls are oftentimes drowned therein.'

Frank. So you say, most moral Faust.

Fa. No I do not say, I only *endorse* the saying. It is not original with me.

Gravser. What led you to repeat it to night? Do you take either of us for a bither or is your conscience smiting you? If your soul is in a way to be drowned, and you think you can save it by repeating 'wise saws,' you are indeed catching at straws.

Fa. Never fear me. There is not weight enough in my pockets to sink me in such a sea.

Fr. And dolorously you lament it. If you really wish it, we will club purses, and serve you as the Duke of Clarence was entreated, who was, by his own request, drowned in a butt of malmsley.

Fa. A truce with your nonsense. I was thinking as I repeated that sentence, how singular it is, that a fact discovered at the beginning of the last century, should just begin to gain belief at the beginning of this.

Gr. That's all so true that we need waste no words on it. I have been reading Campbell's Siddons to day; and was particularly amused with the honesty with which she has recorded the effect of trifles upon her as presentiments of good or ill. To instance. Before her first appearance at Drury Lane, the weather had been dull for many days.—And when on the morning preceding her appearance '*The blessed sun shone brightly on her*,' she was reassured, and dismissed many of the melancholy fears which the weather had fostered.

Fr. You mean of course to give us her honesty in recording her weakness as the wonder in that story. All are alike affected by trifles—as minutes are parts of hours, so trifles go to fill up existence, and all attach a consequence to them if they would confess it. I believe the strongest minds partake most deeply of this sort of superstition, or fatalism.

Gr. Of that we cannot fairly judge. The infirmities and *littlenesses* of great men are chronicled, while the good and bad traits of less distinguished or *undistinguished* are alike forgotten.

Pedro. Your anecdote of Mrs Siddons recalls one expression in Knowles' farewell address at the Tremont on Wednesday night. After speaking of the reception Bostonians had given him, he said, 'Whatever may be the complexion of the *sky*, on the day I revisit Boston, I know it will be a bright day with me.'

Gr. That hardly comes up to a newspaper 'coincidence.' I could but notice in Knowles' Macbeth on Monday night, how well he reads. As an example, a common reading of the following line in Act III, Scene 1st, is

'For *Banquo's* issue, have I fil'd my mind.'

Knowles read it

For Banquo's *issue* have I fil'd my mind.

And his reading is evidently correct, because Macbeth had no issue. He felt secure from Banquo himself, but dreaded that the *descendants* of Banquo should reap the benefit of the deep mental and moral misery he had purchased by the murder of Duncan.

Fr. How was the banquet scene?

Gr. The first discovery of the ghost was too tame. But when he drank

* * 'to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss'—

Before making the exclamation

'Would he were here!'

The glance which he stole around him to assure himself of the absence of the spectre, was characteristic of his guilty fear. I have seen other Macbeths omit the look, till the wish was uttered—but Knowles' manner is an improvement.

Pe. I do not exactly like his soliloquies. He does not wear that unconsciousness of the presence of an audience, which we see in Booth. As declamations, they are well.

Fr. A rather equivocal honor has been paid Knowles by the keeper of a celebrated London Gin Temple, who has christened his establishment 'The Sheridan Knowles.'

Pe. I would choke Boniface with some of his own Juniper drippings. The South Americans who drove out a citizen for naming his dog 'Bolivar', had the correct idea of such *honors*. It is bad enough

'To leave a name, * * * *
'To point a moral or adorn a tale,'

but to make a man's cognomen the label for gin decanters is something too debasing.

Fa. You should not call it *gin*,

'Gin! Pho a fico for the word!'

A modern poet has christened it

'The weepings of the golden grain!'

Gr. Talking of names for liquors, reminds me of the fate of a tragedy written by Miss Burney, which failed on the boards of Drury Lane during Mrs Siddons' time. The story is told by Campbell. A compound called '*the Bishop*' was as famous a drink then, as 'Tom and Jerry' has been since. '*Bring in the Bishop*,' was a standing order at pot houses, when a club, or a trio of blowhards met. It so happened that among the dramatis persons of the tragedy were three Bishops; and in the very first act, Miss Burney's King, having occasion for a ghostly adviser, is made to say '*Bring in the Bishop!*' This unfortunate phrase turned the tragedy into a farce, the audience were convulsed with laughter, and not even the solemn accents of Mrs Siddons, could keep down the risibilities of the audience.

Fa. It appears to me that our conversation runs strangely upon stimuli to night. Claret and gin, in these days of sobriety, are poor subjects for us temperance men; and as acquaintance with such subjects lead to *rags*, a very natural transition in conversation, is from stimuli to the painting of the Ragged Boy at the Athenæum Gallery. It is a Murillo.

Fr. Original?

Fa. So it is thought. At any rate, it would not do Murillo's pencil discredit. Who upon looking at such a picture, the very life of poverty and rags, would imagine the author capable of any thing of a spiritual order?

Fr. I recollect the painting; and was very well pleased with it. Where have you seen other paintings by Murillo?

Fa. I have seen none of Murillo's paintings except the two at the Gallery. In this book-making age when every body's travels, memoranda, and 'First Impressions are given to the world, a man has only to *read*, to pass for a traveller, connoisseur, artist, an adept in all sciences, and a scholar in all branches. I got my information respecting Murillo from Mrs Jameson. I pencilled the paragraph in my tablets, and here you have it:—

'When I look at Murillo's roguish, ragged beggar boys in the royal gallery, and then at the Leuchtenberg gallery turn to contemplate his Madonna and his ascending angel, both of such unearthly and inspired beauty, a feeling of the wondrous grasp and versatility of the man's mind, almost makes me giddy.'

Gr. Mrs Jameson is an enthusiast. Would there were more such.

Pe. There are as many among Americans, as among any nation under the sun. In Europe the patronage of Princes supports art.

Fa. Hold on Pedro, while I quote Mrs Jameson again.

Gr. What, have you transferred all that pleased you to your tablets? At that rate, you would do better to make pocket companions of the two volumes.

Fa. I quote from memory now, not from my tablets.—Mrs Jameson says of the patronage of a prince, that it amounts to this. The artist begins with the portraits of the family of his patron—and as a mark of approval is allowed to stick a ribband in his button hole, is appointed to a professorship, and is considered as sold, time, talent and genius to his *master*. He wastes his time upon the awkward designs of a patron, and upon the whole, would be better without such patronage than with it.

Gr. It is something so, I must acknowledge. But the princely revenues of individuals in the old world, allow more lavish expenditure upon ornament than economical Yankees can afford.

Fr. True—true—but the advantages of comparatively equal distribution of property, are more than an offset to national pride in ornament. Look at poor Italy, a land of palaces and beggars!

Gr. Art is becoming every day better appreciated among us. As an artist I would indeed with myself a resident in Europe,—as an American, I would see Europe my country, for the sake of Raphael Morghen.

Omnes. Bravo, Graver!

Fr. Yankees do not slight talent when they can conveniently honor it. Knowles had a bumper at his benefit, and Booth was welcomed with cheers on Tuesday. The former, the best living dramatist may find America, as the latter, a great Tragedian has found it—a home for merit.

PREJUDICE.

Freedom from bias for or against persons and subjects is, we believe, a mark so rare perchance, that few mortals attain to it;—nay, so far are men, generally, from any attempt to shake off the shackles of the prejudices created by early education, by profession, situation, or party, that they consider certain opinions in certain situations, as things of course; and instead of striving to rid themselves of prejudice, set it down as unavoidable, and set themselves down as unavoidably actuated by it, and incapable of resisting its influence. Its existence is admitted, and its cause is cited, not as the source of its growth, but as a reason for its nourishment, and an excuse for its continuance.

Thus we every day see the actions of a public man commended and abused by the two great parties. One party finds good in every ill action; excellence in deeds which have neither positive merit or demerit; and superhuman excellence in such traits or qualifications as would of themselves hardly attract notice in a village. But to be used by a party, his every virtue is magnified; he is held up as a bright and shining light, a rallying point for the faithful. Turn we to the other picture,—There is not more difference between archangel and archangel ruined, than between the character of the candidate as represented by his own party, and as drawn by his opponents. So far is this carried, and so licentious has the tongue and the press become, that when we hear an opinion expressed, we do not receive it as affecting the character of the man or measure spoken of, but merely as an index of the party to which the speaker belongs. Unmeasured abuse is expected on the one side, and unqualified praise on the other.

We do not mean to say that the leaders of political parties, the originators of the wholesale praise and censure bestowed upon candidates, believe all upon one side or the other. The qualifications and demerits of a candidate are, for the purposes of party, represented of as miscellaneous a character as possible, that in the budget there may be some appeal to every body's feelings.

A LAW CASE. A singular case and one of considerable consequence was tried on Thursday last in the Court of Common Pleas, now in session in this city—Judge Williams presiding. It was on an action to recover $200, that being a balance claimed as due on a note which had been given up. The facts of the case were these: About a year since, Mr Henry Rice, a merchant of this city, sold to Mr ——— a quantity of goods to the amount of $710, on six months credit, for which amount he received the purchaser's note. A short time before the note became due, Mr ——— called to take it up. The clerk to whom he applied, figured the interest to be deducted, on the back of the note, handed it Mr ——— who having counted out three hundred dollars turned to the clerk and asked how much he wanted. The clerk without touching the money, answered $710 dollars. Mr ——— then put down two hundred dollars more, and pushing it toward the clerk, asked 'how much more do you want?' The reply was the odd dollars and cents over $700, and the clerk then turned to another part of the desk to receipt a bill. In the mean time Mr ——— left the store with the note, which the clerk had previously receipted as paid, leaving the money upon the desk,—which on being counted, told but $500, and the odd dollars and cents; leaving due on the note $200, for which sum the action was brought.

For the Plaintiff it was shown by the clerk that but the five hundred and odd dollars was paid. Defendant produced a memorandum book of the money paid away when in the city at that time, and from which it might be inferred that the whole amount of the note was paid; but the jury placing more confidence in the word of the clerk than the letter of the book rendered, a verdict for Plaintiff of $200 and interest.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL, by J. Orville Taylor. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Any effort to advance the cause of education, is entitled to praise for the author's good intentions. Such is praise in the abstract—adoption is practical approbation, and such we think the hints in this book should and will receive.—The author treats of the duties of parents, qualifications of teachers, their responsibility, and compensation, and the best methods of teaching different branches. To each of the following subjects he has also devoted a chapter: Evils from Ignorance; Advantages of Knowledge; the Necessity of General Intelligence in a free government; our Duties to each other, and Duties to our Country. We commend the book to all parents and teachers, and to such other persons as wish to see the above subjects ably discussed. Among the deficiencies of the majority of American school teachers the author mentions the fact that the employment is embraced only as a *temporary* calling. The truth of this statement if not already apparent to all, may be made so to whoever will go into any of our country towns during the winter months. He needed to have gone no farther in his list of deficiencies. This one is a bar to excellence in the profession, and includes all other short comings of the pedagogue.

THE NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC: Part Third, for advanced scholars. By Frederic Emerson, late Principal in the Department of Arithmetic, Boylston School, Boston. Boston, Russell, Odiorne & Co.

In his preface the author says: 'Being convinced, that many of the statements relative to Commerce, which appear in books of Arithmetic, have been transmitted down from ancient publications, and are now erroneous, I have drawn new data from the counting-room, the insurance office, the custom house, and the laws of present times.' In this respect the work before us must possess a decided advantage over other publications of the kind, and the approbation and *endorsement* of mercantile men will give it *currency*. Mr Emerson has been the author or compiler of many valuable school books.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE. The number for October contains among other cuts, views of the House of Industry, at South Boston; the Hancock House, Boston; Spurzheim's Tomb, at Mount Auburn; Palisades and Stony Point, New York; Natural Bridge, Virginia; Newport, Rhode Island; Ancient Dutch Church, Albany, and two cuts, one representing 'Old Ironsides' under sail, the other giving a view of her as she lays between the Independence and Columbus. The first of the two last mentioned cuts is from an engraving made on a piece of wood taken from one of the knees of the ship. As a work purely American, we commend this to the patronage of the public.

THE BERKSHIRE COURIER is the title of a paper just commenced at Great Barrington, Mass. by J. D. Cushing, Esq. It is opposed to the present administration.

CREW OF THE MERRIMACK. The trial of the crew of this ship, for revolt, came on last Thursday morning, before the U. S. Circuit Court. She put to sea on Saturday, August 23d, and on Thursday the 28th, during a gale, the crew went aft, and refused to take in sail, or perform any other duty, unless the captain would agree to put back—assigning as a reason that they did not consider her seaworthy. They adhered to this determination, and the captain accordingly steered for Boston, where he arrived on the 2d September. On her return, half a day's work was spent on her and she was again sent to sea.

The witnesses for the defendants testified that the vessel was in such bad order that she made 14 inches of water from 7 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, while laying alongside of the wharf. Rigging and pumps were out of order. In compliance with a hint from the Bench, the prosecuting attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and the defendants were discharged.

Monday next was assigned for the Spanish Pirates to plead to their indictment, and Tuesday for the trial of the mutineers on board brig Juniper. Counsel assigned for the pirates, David L. Child and Geo S Hilliard, Esqrs; for the mutineers, Wm Brigham and B. B. Thacher, Esqrs.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

THEATRICAL. Booth made his first appearance on Tuesday night. On Wednesday, Knowles took a Benefit. He had an excellent house. 'The Smuggler,' one of his earliest pieces, was revived by Mr Knowles between the play and the farce. He made a neat address, thanking Bostonians for the welcome they had given him, and intimating that his first would not be his last visit to this city. Booth played Sir Giles Overreach on Thursday evening; and on Friday he appeared in Brutus, in J. Howard Payne's Tragedy.

FRANKLIN LECTURES. The fourth course of these useful and interesting lectures, commences on Monday week. The crowded audiences last winter, (from which there will be no falling off this season,) were evidence of their popularity and adaptation to the wishes of the community.

LITERARY PREMIUM. Mr Wm H. Smith, himself a member of the Fire Department, offers a Silver Cup, of the value of fifty dollars, to any past or present member of the Department, who shall present him the best Poetical Address, prior to the 15th December next. [See his Card in another column.] Aside from other pleasure attending success, it will be no small gratification to the Author to hear his poem pronounced by an actor, of excellence enough to be a favorite with Bostonians.

THE INDIAN MOTHER. We have published on the outside of to-day's paper, an excellent tale, written by Mrs Jameson. She says of it, that it was written to prove that she could write in a style which should not be recognized as hers, and that the ruse succeeded, it having been attributed to other writers.

THE TARQUIN, is the name of a splendid ship owned in this city. It is related of the first Tarquin, king of Rome, that before he thought of reaching the throne, he was riding with his wife or mother, we forget which, but at any rate she was skilled in divination. An Eagle soaring over their heads, stooped in his flight, and lifting the cap of Tarquin from his head, made a circuit with it in his beak, and then replaced it. If such a thing were to happen now-a-days, we should merely suppose that the Eagle was an honorary member of the Phrenological Society, and wished to read the developements on the cranium of the wight whose head he exposed. Tarquin's companion was not acquainted with phrenology, whatever she might have been with divination, and the turn she gave to the event was to make it an omen of Tarquin's future greatness, as indeed it proved. On the stern of the ship Tarquin is a representation of the ride. There are the horses and chariot, and seated in the latter are Tarquin and the lady. He holds the reins like a modern whip, his head is bare, and following the direction of his companion's finger he is looking up at the Eagle, who has in his beak, a——*Turpaulin Hat!*

HOW IS THE FACT? The Bangor Courier says that the condition of the Indians at Old Town, near Bangor, Maine, is infinitely better than that of the Marshpee Indians in Massachusetts, and that an Indian preacher, of the Marshpee tribe, testified to that fact in the pulpit, at Bangor.

RUSSIAN TYRANNY. One cannot, without a shudder, read the accounts of the horrible barbarity of the Russians over the subjugated Poles. Less horrible deeds than the following have caused revolutions. 'A beautiful Polish girl at a boarding school at Warsaw, aged only 15, who was found playing the National air, "La Pologne n'est pas encore perdue!" [Poland is not yet lost,] was seized by the governor, dragged to the guard house, and there whipped and violated by the Cossacks so shockingly, that she died of shame and grief.' This is only one among a continued series of atrocities perpetrated by the Russian governor of Warsaw. *Civilized* nations should make common cause against a despotism, which in the 19th century is guilty of cruelties from the commission of which a Nero or a Dionysius would have recoiled.

A TRUTH. Mrs Hale never penned a truer sentene than the following:—'Real and pure affection is always quiet and delicate in its attentions; and no man of refinement can long love a wife whose demonstrations of attachment are obtrusive and importunate.' It is from the excellent article in the Token, republished in the Ladies' Magazine. The readers of the latter will be gratified that the Editor has given them 'The Broken Merchant.'

NATIONAL MUSIC. We were not a little amused at a cut which some *musical* performers selected, wherewith to grace their advertisement in the New Bedford Mercury of last week,—an eagle, on a rock, in the midst of foaming ocean! That the eagle is a bird of song, we were not before aware; but perhaps the roar of ocean is the musical allusion intended. If so, the conceit is happy, as one Geo W. Dixon, *the National Melodist*, is the principal vocal performer.

EXHILARATING GAS. A correspondent of the Vermont Courier states that a young lady in Hanover, N. H. recently became deranged in consequence of inhaling the fumes of ether, adopted as a substitute for 'Exhilarating Gas.' We believe this is not the only instance on record, of the ill effects produced by causing, by such means, unwarranted excitement. It should be published as a warning.

EMPLOYMENT FOR AN AUTHOR. It is related in Hogg's Familiar Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott, that a gentleman going into the Baronet's study, just after another person was shewn out, found the Author of Waverly *sans* coat, his shirt sleeves rolled up, and his face very red. In explanation of this strange appearance, Sir Walter stated, 'that he had just been giving the person who had just gone out a complete drubbing!' Hogg himself, hardly believes the story—though we conceive there is nothing impossible in it. Sir Walter is said to have been a giant in physical strength, as well as mighty in intellect.

PROFITABLE LOGIC. Æsculapius, the Father of Physic, son of Apollo, was always represented with a beard, while the statues of Apollo were beardless. Dionysius the Elder, Tyrant of Syracuse, was very much shocked at such an inconsistency, and accordingly caused the beard on a golden statue of Æsculapius to be cut off, and *threw it into his treasury*. 'What!' said he, 'shall the son have a beard, and the father none?'—Customs have altered since the days of Dionysius, but human nature is the same. While in monetary matters interest is drawn from principal, in rules of conduct *principle* comes from interest. Man seldom sees, and still more rarely acknowledges the impropriety of that craft by which he gets his wealth, while the enormity of any thing, the subversion, or alteration of which would enrich him, is at once perceived.

A HAPPY COMPARISON. In looking over some numbers of the Spectator, we were particularly pleased with the following comparison:—'Those who represent religion in an unamiable light,' (i.e. those professors who wear a countenance so lugubrious, that, it would seem, cheerfulness is a stranger to them,) 'are like the spies sent by Moses to make a discovery of the Land of Promise, when by their reports they discouraged the people from entering upon it. Those who shew us the joy, the cheerfulness, the good humor, that naturally spring up in this happy state, are like the spies bringing along with them the clusters of grapes, and delicious fruits, that might invite their companions into the pleasant country which produced them.'—An excellent passage, and worthy of being appended to every creed. He is a sorry advocate for a cause who defends it in such way that it seems a weary burden to him.

LAW. A traveller in the United States, who put forth a book last summer, entitled 'Things as they are,' in speaking of the spectators who throng the courts in New York city, as spectators, says: They are generally selected from those who have been ruined by the same process which is about to be repeated in the name of the State.' And then comes this sentence 'A burnt child dreads the fire, but a singed cat loves the chimney corner.' Notwithstanding the beauty of that sentence, we must quarrel with it because a man who has been '*burned*' is more like puss without claws than a singed cat. The elegant expression 'singed cat' means, we believe, something better than its outward appearance would warrant; while a person, who, like poor Peter Pedble's, has tested the 'glorious uncertainty of the law,' bears a better outside than in, particularly in the article of pockets; though his externals be wretched as Scott's veteran law sufferer.

AN UNLUCKY REFUSAL. The Pacha of Egypt presented Burton, the traveller, with a Giraffe, or Camelopard. Burton was offered 40,000 francs for the animal, which he refused, and the next day it died.

HOMICIDE. Jules W. Wilson, a lad of 15, was committed by the Police Court, on Wednesday, to await the session of the Grand Jury in November; under the following circumstances. Young Wilson had concealed his fowling piece in a barn, with the intention of using it on a gunning excursion, but fearing to leave it loaded, he took it out and discharged it. Mr Horatio N. Pierce happened to be, without the boy's knowledge, within the range of the gun, and received the whole contents in his body.—He died on Wednesday morning. Mr Wilson the father of the lad lives at South Boston. Mr Pierce has left a wife and three children.

BAD FOR POP EMBONS. Col R. M. Johnson, at a late public dinner on the anniversary of the battle of the Thames, made the following statement:—'The victory was achieved by the united efforts of our troops, not by my single arm.' Very singular this, we always thought the Colonel did the whole business.

DUEL. Under our foreign head it is stated that Prince Pickle-and-Mustard, alias Puckler Muskau, has been challenged by a worthy who is immortalized in one of his books—and that the duel took place near Paris. What a fool was the challenger, to quarrel with the man who has given him a notoriety he might never otherwise have attained. If the Prince should chronicle us in the notes he is about to take in this country, we are resolved not to quarrel with him;—but if we are omitted;—by all the consonants in Puckler, he shall be called out.

PAUPERISM. The Commercial Gazette states that there were received into the Alms House at South Boston, during the year ending Sept 30, 1829, 386 Americans and 284 foreigners. During the year ending Sept 30, 1834, the number of American paupers admitted was 340, foreigners 613. Decrease of Americans in five years 10 per cent; increase of foreigners, 116. The fact that America is becoming the reservoir of the wretchedness and vice of Europe is no longer matter of surmise or doubt, but is capable of proof by the testimony of the emigrants themselves. A gentleman informed us during the past week, that out of a freight of passengers who arrived at one of the ports in the United States last summer, all except two (his informant and one other) were shipped by parish officers.

MORNING POST. Mr Beals, late senior publisher of the Commercial Gazette, has become joint publisher of the Morning Post, with Mr C. G. Greene.

THE VAUDOIS HYMN.

[Our readers may recollect, that a few weeks since, we published the *Vaudois Harvest Hymn*. The following is a paraphrase rather than translation of the original, and we are indebted for it to our correspondent 'W.'—EDITOR GALAXY.]

Father of mercies, God of Peace;
Being! whose bounties never cease!
While to the Heavens, in grateful tones,
Ascend our mingled orisons;
Listen to these the notes of praise
Which grateful, happy people raise!

Our hamlets, sheltered by thy care,
Abodes of peace and plenty are;
Our tillage by thy blessing yields
An hundred fold; the ripened fields
Of flowing grain; the burthened vine—
Are tokens of Thy love Divine.

The cradled head of infancy
Oweth its tranquil rest to Thee;
Youth's doubting step, and firmer tread
In years mature, by Thee are led;
Secure may trembling age, Oh Lord,
Lean on its staff, Thy Holy Word.

Teach us these blessings to improve;
Teach us to serve Thee; teach to love;
Guard Thou our hearts, teach us to see
The Giver of all Good, in Thee;
Let Thy Word be our daily food,
Thy service God, our greatest good.

Whether in youth, like early fruit;
Or in the sear and soleman suit
Of our autumnal age, like wheat,
Ripened and for the reaper fit;
Thou cut us off, Oh God, may we
Gathered into Thy garner be!

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 15th Sept, and Liverpool to the 15th have been received at New York.

LONDON, Sept 12. A new turn has, it is said, been given to the speculative operations of the foreign market, through the employment of pigeons, by which the Paris prices of the day preceding has been regularly obtained when any fluctuation has occured before the close of business in this market. The same thing is said to have been done in Paris with respect to the London prices.

The demand for gold at the Bank of England has almost entirely ceased. It was understood, that the Directors were satisfied with the contraction of the circulation, which had already been effected.

We have great pleasure in mentioning the following circumstance. The American ship Morea, Capt Girdler, on her voyage from this port to Boston, in January last, fell in with the British brig Effort, bound from North America to Newcastle water-logged and quite unmanageable. The crew, 13 in number, were lashed to the rigging, where they had been 33 hours without food Captain Girdler lay to immediately, and, in a tremendous sea, boarded the brig, and with difficulty succeeded in saving the whole thirteen, in a complete state of exhaustion.—We ought to state, in justice to Captain Girdler and the crew, that upon the refusal of the mate to enter the boat, in consequence of the state of the weather, the whole of the crew volunteered to accompany their captain.—*Liverpool Standard.*

A person at Manheim has offered to the British Government, for an adequate compensation, an invention or apparatus by which all vessels, may be completely preserved from shipwreck; and to receive no pay if a competent naval tribunal does not decide in favour of his plan.

Two gentlemen, each six feet five inches high, have recently been appointed *high* sheriffs of Cork.

PARIS, Sept 16. A report is generally circulated that a courier is arrived in town of the 8th from Madrid, bringing intelligence of a further defeat of the Ministers in Spain, and that it was impossible for them to maintain themselves in office, except Torreno, who seems to have gone over in time to the majority.

Prince Puckler Muskau had fought a duel in the neighborhood of Paris, with a Prussian officer, who challenged him in consequence of a supposed insult, contained in the Prince's writings. Neither party was injured.

M. de Talleyrand said the other day to his physician, when he came to see him on his arrival at Paris. "Welcome, dear doctor, welcome, for I have no use for your services." In fact, M. de Talleyrand is in most excellent health, although he has reached his 80th year.—*Le Cabinet de Lecture.*

LYONS, Sept 7. For the last two months the manufacturing interest has not been so actively employed as it was a year ago. In the first place, this want of employment may be said to be produced by great increase in the price of the raw materials, and of silk, the value of which has lately received an augmentation of 30 per cent. Then the harvest has entirely failed in the south. The United States of America used to take a great quantity of silk from Lyons, but the financial crisis which that country has undergone has had the effect of causing her to suspend her orders for the present. The situation of Spain, essentially a consuming country, has given a blow difficult to be withstood to the Lyonese manufacturers.—A very great number of manufactories have suspended work and consequently the workman suffers great privations.

The French colony at Algiers are on terms of the greatest amity with the neighboring Arabs, and commerce and agriculture are making rapid progress.

PORTUGAL. Don Pedro is said to be better, but is very ill. His exertions have been very great, and he is likely we fear, to fall a sacrifice to his zeal in the cause of his daughter. Don Miguel has certainly signed the protest against his own abdication, and will consequently get no more money from the government of Portugal. The two chambers have given authority to Don Pedro to contract an alliance for his daughter with any foreign Prince whom he may select. The defeat of the insurgents before Bergara, where they were repulsed by the garrison, is fully confirmed. The fortifications in the Bastan are proceeding with great activity. Rodil has caused the Governor of St Sebastian to be superseded by the Brigadier Tessa, who enjoys his confidence. Don Carlos is at Oroseo.

Don Pedro still insists against the wish of England to marry his daughter to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois.

SPAIN. In the Chamber of the Procuradores on the 5th, the articles regarding the liberty of the press, without restriction, was carried by a majority of two, the number being 56 for the liberty, with censure, and 57 against it, thus leaving Ministers in the minority.

The Chamber of Proceres, on the night of the 3d Sept, adopted a resolution in which all present concurred, declaring Don Carlos and his family incapable of inheriting the crown.

An observatory far surpassing in magnitude every similar establishment, is about to be built at St Petersburg, by command of the Emperor. The observatary itself will consist of three towers, with moveable cupolas. Spacious habitations for five astronomers will be connected with these towers; so that the whole will form a continuous building 150 feet in length.

Accounts from Stockholm state that the cholera spread throughout greatest part of Sweden. In the capital alone 197 persons had been attacked, of whom 77 died.

Letters from Constantinople of the 20th ult, state that the plague had broken out there on the 17th and 18th, with extreme and extraordinary violence.

The Botany Bay convict population begin to show evidences of their knowing how to appreciate the sweets of liberty. They have sent home to England a petition, signed by near 7000 persons, and 17 yards in length, asking for a colonial assembly.

The English Naval and Military Gazette informs us that during the recent visit of Capt Ross to the northern capitals, he was received with marked distinction by the learned and scientific societies of Copenhagen, Stockholm and Petersburg, and enrolled as a member of the most celebrated. The Sovereigns seemed to have vied with their subjects in heaping honors upon the gallant Englishman. The King of Sweden invested him with the Commandership of Sword; and, we believe, he is the only officer with the rank of Captain who has ever obtained that class of the Order. The Emperor of Russia conferred on him the Order of St Anne, set in diamonds. It is not true that the gallant navigator meditates another Polar expedition, or that his recent journey had reference to such intention. He visited the capitals of the north at the especial invitation of some scientific bodies interested in his discoveries. His works which is now in press, will speedily be published.

LATER. An arrival at New York brings London Papers to the 20th and Portsmouth to the 22d September.

2000 persons were present at a dinner given to Earl Grey, on the 18th. It was a splendid affair.

Switzerland suffered severely from Storms on the 27th of August.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 8th. A letter from that city of the 7th, says: Lisbon is in a great ferment at the mutiny of 1500 French soldiers, who have dismissed their officers, killed the Major, and are in possession of the barracks at Val de Perreira, armed, and with plenty ammunition, defying the government, and demanding their dismission and pay, according to agreement. Two regiments of Cacadores, 5th and 10th, refused to march against them. They demand to be sent home immediately, with all their pay, and the fulfilment of all stipulations. Las night a convent, in which were living all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, was set on fire in four places by some person, who locked the doors and took away the keys, the consequence was the burning of the building, and the loss of at least 200 lives.

Don Pedro's health was very bad; said to be owing to dropsy in the legs. The Cortes have given Don Pedro the disposal of his daughter in marriage The Duke of Leuchtenberg, brother to the Empress, (Don Pedro's wife by his second marriage) is confidently spoken of as the intended husband of H. M. F. Majesty.

Blackwood, the celebrated Magazine publisher is dead.

The U S frigate United States, in a trial of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipelago, beat the whole British squadron

The resignation of all the Spanish ministers, with the exception of M. de Toreno, followed the adoption by the Chambers of the new bill of Rights.

The report of the Commissioners of Finance was presented to the Chamber on the 12th, The Commission propose to recognise the entire of the Cortes Loans, and to cancel the remainder of the Foreign debt, The Ministry was determined to oppose that resolution, and support their original plan, but it was almost certain that the House would adopt the project of the Commission.

The Carlists are again acting on the offensive. The Spanish ministry are straightened for pecuniary means to carry on the war.

DOMESTIC.

CITY AFFAIRS. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday:

Aldermen Ellis, Wetmore and Leighton, were appointed a committee to confer with committee on the part of Common Council, on the subject matter of difference between the two branches, respecting the ordinance regulating the survey and admeasurment of wood and bark fuel, brought into the city by water.

The committee on the petition of Otis Bullard and others, to have hay coming over the neck, the bridges from South Boston, and the Western Avenue, weighed at the southern scales, reported that it is inexpedient to take any order thereon.

The Board adhered to its vote nonconcurring with the Common Council, instructing committees to advertise for proposals in certain cases; and reconsidered its former vote, by which the salary of the master of the House of Correction was increased from $800 to $1000, agreeably to the reports of the committees of conference upon those subjects.

Wm Lewis was nominated and appointed 2d assistant Foreman of No 16.

The Board concurred in the order of the Common Council, instructing the committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the more regular collection of debts due to, and claims held by the city, and prescribing more definitely the duties of any of the city officers in relation thereto, with liberty to report by ordinance or otherwise.

The Board concurred with the Common Council in the report of the committee appointed to cause to be erected a building for the inmates of the House of Reform

The steamboat Banner, on her passage from Louisville to St Louis, Mo. burst her boiler on the 28th ult. near a place called Devil's Island, and five persons were killed and thirteen others wounded.

At the present term of the Supreme Judicial Court at Cambridge, Charles Lowell Hancock and Geo Wm Phillips, of this city, were admitted to practice as Attorneys.

A very respectable and orderly citizen, Mr Fontaine a dyer residing in Diamond street, Philadelphia, was lately found dead, lying in an unfinished house in George street, above Twelfth. His head was cut and bruised in a most shocking manner. The cause of his death is unknown, and the circumstances connected therewith are said to be of a very mysterious character.

The Vincennes Sun records the death of Mrs Angelina Mallet, at the advanced age of 110 years. It was her lot to raise a family of fourteen children, to the age of women and men, and to live to bury them all—all of them having left behind them large families.

A gentleman of Albany, recently ascertained, by actual measurement, the exact perpendicular height of Niagara Falls. His manner of taking the height was witnessed by several gentlemen, who certify to the facts stated. The height, as thus ascertained, is one hundred and fifty-eight feet, four inches.

Mr S. Howland, of West Brookfield, manufactures wooden legs with joints, that are so light and easy as to answer almost as well as the natural limbs. A man from Vermont lost both his legs not long since by a log rolling over him: he procured an artificial pair, and is able he says to perform nearly all kinds of work with the same facility as before.

Judge Duval, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has determined to resign his office, and will probably not take his seat on the bench again. The Judge is a very aged man, having been Secretary of the First Committee of Safety in Maryland sixty years ago.

The Advocate says that the funeral procession of Mrs St Henry, Monday, consisted of 730 girls, 592 boys, 764 men, 164 women, 20 coaches, 2 carryalls, and 4 chaises, and extended from the Catholic Church, through Federal, High, and South streets, to the new South Boston Bridge.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

WHO RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS BY STAGES.—In consequence of much misunderstanding we shall in future send all papers by mail on which there are arrears due, from May 10th, 1833, until payment is made for the past, and something in advance. In many instances people remove, and papers which they have ordered continue to be sent to their old direction.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, John Quincy Adams Conkey, merchant, to Martha H. Bird—Patrick Toomy to Martha A. Beck—John Greenleaf to Louisa Poland—Wm Grey Esq, to Sarah Frances, Loring—Edward Mann, of Dedham, to Elizabeth Perkins—Josiah A. Barker to Adeline Godfrey—Geo McLellen to Mary Elizabeth Wherren, of Portsmouth, N. H.—Rev John Reynolds to Mrs Sarah L. Collins—Wm H. Thompson Esq, of Newburyport, to Frances B. Howe—Daniel Jones to Jane B. Leonard—Capt Wm Cole, of Charlestown, to Eliza Watts Smith—Moses S. French to Lida Bailey—Levi Russell to Mary Sanborn.

In Roxbury, Hazen Staniels, to Maria Grigge, of R.

In Cambridge, John Parsons, of Harrison, Me, to Rosalinda D. Robbins.

In Dorchester, Luther Hall to Lydia E. White.

In Salem, John Low to Mary Ann Cole—Henry Luscomb to Sarah A. Eastman, of Concord, N. H.—George H. Stone, of Waltham, to Mary C. Davis—Thos Hunt to Elizabeth C. Keen—Edward Beyen to Harriet Fisher, of Marblehead.

In Ipswich, Hon Eben'r Cogewell to Amy Colby—Israel Crafts to Susan C. Kinsman

In Duxbury, Moses P. Cleaveland, M. D. of New Market, N. H. to Martha Richardson.

In Stoughton, Theophilus C. Clapp, of Dorchester, to Jane Blake.

In Litchfield, Ct, Rev Daniel E. Brown, Superintendent of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Green Bay, Michigan, to Harriet Jones Lewis.

DEATHS.

In this city, Martha L. wife of Metcalf Clark, 20—Elisha F. Morse, 33—Rebecca, wife of Daniel Beard, 51—John Kendrick, of the firm of John Kendrick & Co, 49.

In Roxbury, Mrs Esther Morse, 47.

At Brinley Place, Roxbury, of consumption, Mrs St Henry, Novice in the Ursuline Community, 20 yrs 6 mos.

In Cambridge, Sarah Ann S. wife of Henry F. McGee, 29.

In Canton, Julia Cascalean, wife of Nathaniel Dunbar, 22.

In Dorchester, Edmund Tileston, 60, of the firm of Tileston & Hollingsworth, paper manufacturers.

In Milton, Benj W. eldest son of Rev Benj Huntoon, 13.

In Framingham, George Adams, only child of Wm and Louisa Jordan, of this city.

In Lynn, Harriet Eliza White, daughter of Isaac Story Esq. aged 2 yrs 9 mos—Stephen Churchill, son of Joseph Jane 22—A child of Lewis Alley, aged 13 months.

In Salem, Phebe, wife of Capt Wm Johnson, 35—Elizabeth, wife of Capt Joseph Perkins, 56—Miss Martha Fowler, 78—Mrs Hannah Maskell, 94—Mrs Nancy Hutson, 65—Robert Bartlett, 72.

In Andover, John Kimball, of this city, 33.

In Gorham, Me, James Mosher, the patriarch of the town, 99 yrs 3 mos.

In New York, John Swett Esq, formerly of this city, 55.

In Ledyard, Cayuga county, N. Y. Jethro Wood, 60, the inventor of the Cast Iron Plough.

In Baltimore, the Right Rev James Whitfield, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church.

In Fredericksburg, Va Maria L. wife of the Rev Stephen P. Hill, of Mass, 24.

In Germantown, Pa, Richard Dennis Jr, 20, a Cadet at the Military Academy West Point.

In Charleston, S. C., Lorenzo White, of this city.

In Griggsville, Ill, Wm Jemerson Jr, formerly of this city.

In Detroit, Charles Tuck, 25, recently of this city.

In Fort Crawford, Upper Mississippi, Lt Geo D. Dimon, of the U. S. Infantry, 23, son of Eben'r Dimon Esq, of Fairfield, Ct, and a graduate of West Point.

In St Johns, Porto Rico, Edward Bliss Emerson, of this city, 29.

In St Michaels, Thomas Hinckley Esq, American Consul at that place.

In London, Mr Telford, the celebrated engineer, 78.

In Gottingen, the astronomer Harding, the discoverer of the planet Juno.

At sea, on board ship Sovereign, on the passage from London to New York, Harriet, wife of Horace Gray Esq, of this city.

Satin Beaver Hat Store.

THOMAS O. BRISCALL, the Original Manufacturer of *SATIN BEAVER HATS* in the New England States, would inform his friends, customers and the public in general, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr Charles I. Horsman, No 8 State street, where will be found a great assortment of HATS, and on as reasonable terms as can be had at any establishment in the city.

T. O. B. continues to manufacture the above article at his Factory, No 2, Congress Square where the public and the customers of the late firm of Briscall & Jackson can be accommodated promptly, and on the same terms as heretofore. tf oct 25

Emerson's Third Part.

THE *NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC*, Part Third, for advanced Scholars, by Frederick Emerson, is this day published. It comprises a brief view of the elementary principles of arithmetic, with a full development of the higher operations, and an extensive application of the science to commercial business. This Book has been looked for with much interest, by the teachers of high schools for several years, and its Publishers now present it with uncommon pleasure; feeling confident, that it will fully meet the highest expectations which have been entertained respecting it.

Emerson's Second Part. Uniting mental and written arithmetic, and comprising sufficient of theory and practice for all the purposes of common business, has, within a short term of two years become established in almost every school of eminence throughout New England, and is becoming the common Arithmetic for district schools.

Published by RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO.
oct 25 3t

DAVID RUE,

HAS taken the Cellar No 15 Water street, Boston, for the purpose of Restoring and Cleansing Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Merino Shawls and Habits, Curtains, Cushions, &c.

Also, Military Dresses done in prime order.

N. B. Washing and Ironing done in excellent style, in yard No 33, Belknap street. tf april 26

Handel and Haydn Society.

ORATORIO.

THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will give an Oratorio, at their Hall, in Boylston street on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct 26th, composed of the following selections from the first masters; to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

PART I

Chorus; Father, we adore thee; Haydn.
Song; Angel of Mercy; composed with full orchestral accompaniments, by Geo J. Webb.
Recitative; Now the Philistines gathered themselves together; Haydn.
Chorus; Victorious David; Haydn.
Trio; The bird let loose in eastern skies; Beethoven.
Chorus; Glory be to God on high; Mozart.
Song; Sound the Trumpet in Jerusalem; Himmel.
Chorus; Awake the Trumpet's lofty sound; Handel.

PART II.

Chorus; O, happy Solyma; Mozart.
Song; Fall of Zion (Paisello) with full orchestral accompaniments by Ch Zeuner.
Recitative; The Host of Midian prevailed; Haydn.
Chorus; The arm of the Lord is upon them; Haydn.
Song; The Hebrew Mourner; Moran.
Recitative; He was cut off out of the land of the living Aria. But thou didst not leave his soul in hell· Chorus. Lift up your heads. [From the Messiah.] Handel.

☞ Tickets to be had at the door on the evening of performance, at 50 cts each. oct 25

Literary Premiums.

A *SILVER CUP* of the value of FIFTY DOLLARS, will be presented by the subscriber, to any past or present member of the BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT, who shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, write, and place at his disposal, the best Poetical Address to the FIREMEN OF BOSTON; the Prize to be awarded on the decision of a Committee of five gentlemen of literary attainments. The Address must not exceed sixty lines.

oct 25 WM H. SMITH, Tremont Theatre.

Land on Washington street.

FOR SALE a Lot of Land, pleasantly situated on Washington street, containing 32,000 feet, all of which is suitable for House lots, will be sold on reasonable terms, and in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for houses in this city. Apply to SAMUEL R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street. 6w oct 25

Sperm Oil, Stoves, Tin Ware and FURNISHING STORE.

COMMON Summer Oil, for 50 cts per gallon, suitable for taverns and boarding houses. Also, Bed Lamps, &c, constantly on hand.

First quality Winter and Fall Strained Sperm OIL, for Family use, sent to any part of the city, free of expense.

N. B. Persons purchasing their Oil regularly at his Store will be furnished with an *OIL CANNISTER* gratis.

STOVES, FUNNELS and TIN WARE, BATHING TUBS—all sizes, to sell or let.

Copper, Brass, Brittania and Tin Ware repaired.

WILLIAM B. OLIVER.
oct 25 eptlj 19 Union street, opposite Marshall St.

Stimson's Dancing Academy.

MR L. STIMSON, informs the Young Gentlemen of Boston, that another term of his Fall Evening Dancing Schools, will commence on Thursday the 30th inst. at 7 P. M. at No 33 Allen street,

Tuition, $5 at entrance, and $5 at the close of the term. A few more can be admitted to his Day School.

oct 25

Notice.

MR DRAKE, having resumed the Agency of the *ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE*, No 56 Cornhill, will as heretofore, receive Books on Commission, or in exchange for others, on the most reasonable terms.

Cash will be paid for valuable Books in all departments of learning and particularly for scarce Treatises connected with the History of any or all of the United States.

Books, in use in Public Schools and Institutions in N. England, New or Second Hand, received in payment for others, or purchased for cash.

Just received, a large assortment of New and Second Hand Books, among which are upwards of 200 Plays, in in Pamplets, many of which are very rare, oct 25

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. & C. RICHARDSON, was dissolved by the death of the senior Partner. All persons having demands upon said firm, or indebted thereto, are requested to call upon the surviving partner, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the late firm.

CHARLES RICHARDSON Surviving Partner.
Boston, Oct 22

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm and tyle of WHITNEY & RICHARDSON, and will continue the Grocery buisness, at the old stand, lately occupied by A. & C. Richardson. No 37 School St, where they respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers.

E. M. WHITNEY.
oct 25 4w CHARLES RICHARDSON.

ERASTUS BARBER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

No 222 Washington Street, (up stairs.)

WORK executed in the neatest style from the medium to the extreme of *fashion*.

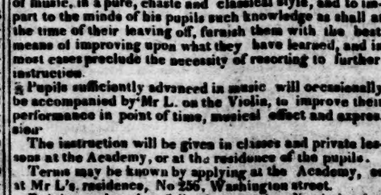
☞ WANTED IMMEDIATELY—six JOURNEYMEN who are first rate workmen, and can come recommended. None others need apply.

Also, an APPRENTICE, from *fourteen to sixteen years of age.*

☞ Those who patronize this establishment may depend on having their work done by Journey-men.
oct 25 5w

Fire Brick.

25,000 FIRE BRICK—Just received and for sale by WM PERRY & Co, 22 School street. 5t oct 25



Boston & Providence Railroad.

THE *Citizens Line* of Coaches having, for the present, discontinued its connexion with the Rail Road Cars, passengers to and from Providence desiring to avail themselves of the Rail Road, may do so, by securing seats in the *Tremont Line.*

This notice is the more necessary, because of the arrangement between the Citizens' Line of Coaches and the Steam boats which ply between Providence and New York *on board of which an Agent of the Tremont Line is excluded.*

The Cars leave the Depot at the foot of the Common, in Boston, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Providence, before the departure of the Steamboats, at 12 M. Returning they leave Canton, 15 miles from the Depot, on the arrival of the Tremont Line of Coaches from the Steamboats. Fare to Canton 50 cents, and to Providence $2.

By order of the Board of Directors. oct 25

SUMMER STREET,

French and Music Academy.

MONS P. C. LOUVRIER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of this city, that he has opened an Academy at No 5, Summer street, for instructing young ladies and gentlemen in the French language, on the Pianoforte, and in Singing.

To those unacquainted with his qualifications as an Instructer, Mr L. may be allowed briefly to state with respect to the *French Language*, that he was born and educated in Paris, where in his intercourse with the most respectable society, he cultivated and matured those principles of pronunciation and diction which have not only enabled him to give to his pupils such practical directions as have proved eminently successful, but also have procured him the satisfaction of seeing them sanctioned by the best French authority, as they are in perfect accordance with those laid down in the celebrated work of Messrs de Wailly, which is adopted by the University of France as a standard for its public schools and colleges—and with respect to *Music*, that for a series of years he enjoyed the benefit of a regular and systematic instruction under one of the best masters; whom during Mr L's late residence in Paris, he found to be still eminent professor at one of the four Royal Colleges of that Capital.

Mr L. engages to teach his native language and the art of music, in a pure, chaste and classical style, and to impart to the minds of his pupils such knowledge as shall at the time of their leaving off, furnish them with the best means of improving upon what they have learned, and in most cases preclude the necessity of resorting to further instruction.

☞ Pupils sufficiently advanced in music will occasionally be accompanied by Mr L. on the Violin, to improve their performance in point of time, musical effect and expression.

The instruction will be given in classes and private lessons at the Academy, or at the residence of the pupils.

Terms may be known by applying at the Academy, or at Mr L's. residence, No 256, Washington street.

Relying as he cheerfully does on the discriminating judgment of an enlightened community, Mr L. would be wanting in duty to themselves to his friends were he not to avail himself of the favor conferred upon him by being allowed to refer to

Hon Chief Justice Shaw, Hon Judge Putnam, Hon Theodore Lyman, Mayor of the City of Boston, and Hon Jno Pickering, in Boston. Hon Nathaniel Silsbee. Hon B. Pickman, Joseph Peabody, Esq. Hon D. L. Pickman Hon N. Saltonstall, and J. Forester, Esq. in Salem. Rev Thos W. Coit, in Cambridge.

☞ Mr L. would also engage to translate any legal or other papers from the French Language into English with the requisite accuracy.

Boston, Oct 25. 3t25o

We understand that the ringing of the bells in Lynn, is on Monday next to be altered from apprentice to mens time; which is about sixteen minutes later.

Lynn, Oct 25

The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. States will be held in the Academy Hall, tomorrow, at the usual hours of worship.

Lynn, Oct 25

☞ *All Lynn Advertisements appear upon the inside of the Galaxy. The advertiser should mark the number of insertions he desires; otherwise his advertisement will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.*

Auction

THIS EVENING at the store of NEWHALL & HATHORNE will be sold a variety of Books and Stationary together with Ready Made Clothing, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Suspenders, &c.

Sale to commence at 7 o'clock. oct 25

THE LYNN WHIGS.

Are notified that their adjourned meeting will be held on Saturday (this) Evening at 7 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested.

N. B. The Ward Committees will meet in the Selectmens Room at 6 o'clock. Lynn, Oct 25

Letter Paper, Books, &c.

VERY CHEAP.

JUST received by NEWHALL & HATHORNE, a consignment of Letter Paper, white and fancy colors which will be sold at $2,50 per ream, or in smaller quantities at 15 cts per quire.

Also—a few Polyglott Bibles, Philadelphia edition, 95 cts. Pronouncing Bibles, gilt, 90 cts. Watts and Select Hymns 62 cts; also a variety of other articles at equally low prices. Lynn, Oct 25

Jewelry.

NEWHALL & HATHORNE, 1st and 2nd door east of Lynn Hotel have just received a consigned of rich Jewelry, which will be sold very low at private sale, if applied for immediately.

Lynn, Oct 25

Penny Magazine.

PART 4 vol 2 received by NEWHALL & HATHORNE. Lynn, Oct 18

Removal.

WILLIAM CROSS, *TAILOR.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by Joseph P. Jackson, directly opposite the First Methodist Meeting House, where he would invite all those that feel disposed, to give him their support, that he engages to fulfil all orders in his line of business with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors and a continuance solicited.

N. B. Garments cut and made are warranted or no compensation required

Lynn, June 28 tf

Lynn Mechanics Fire and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

GIVE notice that their Capital Stock is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in and invested according to law, and that they continue to make FIRE INSURANCE, for any amount not exceeding $3500 on one risk, and Marine Insurance, for any amount not exceeding $3500 on one risk, at their office, Lynn Mechanics Bank.

MICAJAH C. PRATT, President.
A. RHODES, Sec'y
Lynn, April 5. tf

Joseph Edwards, Jr.—Tailor.

MASONIC SQUARE, LYNN.

CONTINUES to execute all orders in his line, with promptness, and in the best style. Having none but first rate workmen, he feels confident that all garments made by him will suffer nothing by comparison with those from the first tailoring establishments in the city. Terms, *Cash.* All orders gratefully received.

Gentlemen's Vestings, Stock, Collars, &c &c, constantly on hand for sale.

WANTED, as above—A number of small Job Makers; none but the best—to whom the highest price will be given
Lynn, April 12.

New Store.

AARON HOLMES would inform the inhabitants of Lynn and vicinity that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by the late John Osborn, North Common street, where may be found a

Good Assortment of
TIME-PIECES, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES

N. B. Clocks and Watches cleaned, repaired and warranted. Lynn, sept 20

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale at their Clothing Emporium, Market street an extensive assortment of Broadcloths of every shade and color; Cassimeres of fashionable stripes and plain; Cambleta, goat's hair and imitation; Vestings, Trimmings Suspenders, Gloves, Dickeys, Bosom-pieces, and every article in their line.

Also, a fresh supply of Rogers's Imperial Stocks.

ROPES & LAMSON.

R. & L, feel grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust to merit a continuance of the same, by manufacturing Gentlemen's Garments from a medium to the extremity of fashion, and in workmanship inferior to none. Lynn. sept 20.

Union Fire and Marine Insurance COMPANY, IN LYNN,

GIVE notice that their Capital Stock is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in and invested according to law and that they continue to make Fire Insurance for any amount not exceeding $3600 on any one risk; and Marine Insurance for any amount not exceeding $3500 on any one risk, at their office in National Bank Building.

H. A. BREED, President.
ISAAC STORY, Secretary.
Lynn, April 5. tf

For Sale.

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-House together with a Barn and out buildings, and about eighty rods of tillage Land, under and adjoining, situated in LYNN at *Nahant*, nearly opposite Rice's Hotel, being the same Messuage formerly occupied by Mr Abner Hood.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to the subscriber at his office in Lynn J. C. STICKNEY.
Lynn, June 28 tf

Selectmen's Notice.

THE Selectmen of Lynn will be in session at the Selectmen's Room, on the first Monday in each month, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Lynn, july 19 tf SAM'L NEAL, Chairman.

A Dun.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber on Store accounts, or for printing, advertising, or newspaper subscription are respectfully, but urgently requested to call and make payment immediately or suffer their account to be left in the hands of an attorney. By his recent business connexion it is rendered necessary to have all accounts squared forthwith.

Lynn, Oct 11th, 1834 J. R. NEWHALL.

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber would give notice that from the present date, to Saturday, Oct 11, he will dispose of his stock of Watches, Jewelry and fancy articles at cost. Those who are in want of any thing in his line would find it much to their advantage to give him a call. WM OWEN.

Lynn, Oct 4 3t

Notice.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lynn and vicinity that he has taken a Room over Richard Tuft's store nearly opposite the north door of the Hotel, where he intends to keep an assortment of

English and French Watches,
Chains, Seals, Keys,
Jewelry, Silver and plated Spoons,
Spectacles, Ever-pointed Pencils,
Thimbles, Penknives,
Scissors, &c.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage WILLIAM OWEN
Lynn, Sept 6 tf

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers would respectfully give notice, to their friends and the public, that they have entered into Copartnership, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm of NEWHALL & HATHORNE, at the eligible stand 1st and 2d doors East of the Hotel A general assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS, will be constantly kept on hand Also—every article in the BOOK AND STATIONARY LINE. Being licensed as Auctioneers, they will likewise attend to public sales, and to the transaction of Commission business. Consignments solicited.

JAMES R. NEWHALL
Lynn, Oct 11, 1834 GEORGE HATHORNE

ANDRE & LOVELL,
Clothes Warehouse,
TUDOR'S BUILDING,
Third door from Court street, BOSTON.

Now Exhibiting

AT THE ATHENÆUM, PEARL STREET,

☞ *TO CLOSE ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER.*

Panini's Grand Paintings

OF

ANCIENT & MODERN ROME

ALSO—a choice and valuable Collection of Splendid *OIL PAINTINGS*, by the Ancient and Modern Masters.

Admission to the TWO GALLERIES, 25 cents.
Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Descriptive Catalogues to be had at the Room
Brilliantly illuminated in the evening.
☞ All the above Paintings are for sale. oct 18

Stoves! Cheap.

THE subscriber respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand a complete assortment of W. T. James's Cooking Stoves, which are considered a superior article to any other stove yet offered to the public for cooking.

Also, a good assortment of large and small size Franklin Stoves; Box and Six Plate do, with boilers: and a good assortment of Lehigh Coal Stoves, fitted for the use of counting houses, work shops, and halls.

DR NOTT'S COAL STOVES.

They have also a complete assortment of Dr Nott's Coal Stoves; one of the best articles for burning the anthracite coals, and suitable for heating large and small halls.

PARLOR GRATES

Purchasers will also find one of the best Parlor Grates for setting and burning the hard coals. They most respectfully give notice that the above stock will be sold on the most reasonable terms and at a reduced price, to close the concern. Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock before Purchasing.

HURLBERT, LEAVITT & CO.
oct 18 is6m 18, Union street.

Wrought Muslin Goods.

D. P. BAXTER has on hand 3 cartons Wrought Muslin Capes; 2 do do do Palernies; 2 do do do, single and double Collars; 2 do Muslin Edgings and Insertings; 2 do Cambric do and do, for sale at his Lace and Muslin store 305 Washington street. is2m sept 20

Flannels and Merinos.

D. BAXTER, has just received 2 bales 7-8 and 4-4 white Fannels; 1 do, 6-4 do do; 2 do, 7-8 and 4-4 col'd do, of all prices and qualities; 2 do 6-4 English Merinos; 1 case 6- French do, for sale at 305 Washington street, is2m sept 20

Northern Honey.

1000 LBS *NORTHERN HONEY*—suitable for family use—for sale by

JONATHAN P. HALL JR.
oct 4 4m No 1, Union street.

John O. Sargent and THOMAS C. AMORY, JR.

Attornies at Law.

HAVE removed from No 2 State street, to Offices in Brooks's building, at the corner of Washington and Court street. tf oct 18

JOSEPH BLUXOME,

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER at the Old Stand, No 3, Brattle street, has recently received a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to decide on such additions as their wardrobe may require for the season.

J. B. takes this opportunity of making his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same, by using every necessary exertion to give satisfaction. The establishment is stocked with a general assortment of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, to which the requisite seasonable additions are constantly making, and which will be sold cheap, for cash.

JOSEPH BLUXOME,
ap 12 6m No 3 Brattle street.

Removal,

CHARLES ROSS respectfully informs his friends and the public he has removed from 115 Court street to 128 Washington street, second door south of Summer street, where he manufactures and keeps for sale the following articles: Silk, Gingham, and Oil Cloth Umbrellas; Walking Canes; white and green Oiled Silk; Whalebone for corsets; Backgammon Men; Ivory Nurse Tubes; Eylet Pins; Napkin Rings; Ivory Rings, for children; Purse frames; Ballot Balls; Bonnet Cane; Balls, for Tassells, &c. Also, Violins and Violin strings.

☞ Umbrellas and Parasols new covered and repaired; Canes mounted, &c. All kinds of Turning neatly executed.

Wanted, an honest and active Lad as an Apprentice to the above business. is6t oct 18

Feathers.

A LARGE quantity of Prime Live Geese and other *FEATHERS*, together with an assortment of *FEATHER BEDS*, of various sizes and quality, on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN G. FLAGG,
sept 27 istf No 18 Union street.

Linen Cambric Handkfs.

D. P BAXTER has just received a prime assortment Linen Cambric Handkfs, prices from 37 1-2 cts to $2; 1 case do do do hem stiched borders. Also, Linen Cambric Cravats, a prime article, for sale at 305 Washington street, is2m sept 10

New England Stained Glass MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up an establishment in Harlem Place, No 347, Washington street, for the purpose of Staining Glass in the Ancient Style, an art supposed to have been lost for many centuries.

This most superior style of Painting, superior both for elegance of coloring and durability, (as nothing can injure the effect produced but what will destroy the glass itself,) has been recently revived in Europe and brought to this country by Mr John L. Race, an Artist of the highest standing in his profession.

The subscriber having been instructed by the above named artist, and he remaining with him as superintendent of the work, enables him to assure the public that whatever orders are entrusted to him will be executed with elegance, punctuality and despatch.

Orders may be left at the Factory, or with the subscriber, at No No 3, Cornhill, sign of the Faithful Servant, where every variety of Sign and Fancy Painting may be obtained at moderate prices, and first rate work.

Specimens may be seen at either of the places above named. WILLIAM REDDING.
Boston, March 27th, 1834.

Having instructed Mr William Redding in the Art of Staining Glass, according to the most approved methods, and the same as used by myself, I declare him fully competent to execute any work entrusted to him.

Boston, March 27th, 1834 JOHN L. RACE.

The above named J. L. R. is the same Artist who has hitherto executed the Stained Glass Work, for the New England Flint Glass Company, at East Cambridge.
april 12

Genuine Peach Orchard Coal.

SOLOMON PIPER, No 30 Sea street, is now receiving direct from the North American Coal Company, his supply of this very superior Coal, which he is ready to deliver his customers and others on the most favorable terms. To those who have tried this article no further recommendation is necessary. To others, it may not be improper to state it has given universal satisfaction, and is believed to be the best Anthracite in use.

Also—for sale as above, superior Newcastle Coal.
sept 20 6m

Wales & Woodman,

MANUFACTURER of Satin Beaver Hats, No 49 would inform their customers and friends that they keep for sale—Satin and Beaver Hats of all descriptions, of their own manufacture; Fur Caps, Fur Trimmings and Seal Skins, Shivers, Bandings and Binding Silk and Cotton Ties and Sides, &c. &c.

Also, Satin Plush, Satin Bodies and Vernish.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase the above articles would do well to call and examine them before purchasing.
sept 13 6w

Removal.

NEW NORTH BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

DAVID WARREN JR. respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has removed from 207 Ann street, to the first store on the right hand from Ann street, on the new street leading to Hanover street, where he intends keeping a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES and other articles to his line.

☞ N. B.—Repairing done in the neatest manner with punctuality and despatch. aug 23

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the GALAXY passed into the hands of the present publishers, they have spared no necessary expense to make it worthy the patronage of the reading public. The services, not only of an editor, but of several valuable correspondents have been engaged, and in addition to the regular contributions of editor and correspondents; prizes have been awarded for a successful and popular TALE and POEM. The fact that these exertions to merit success have been met by a corresponding increase of names upon their subscription list, is gratifying to the publishers; and determined that the Galaxy shall advance in literary merit, is the same proposition that it gains in public favor; on the 16th of August last they renewed their offer of the following

PRIZES.

For the best ORIGINAL TALE:
FIFTY DOLLARS.
For the best ORIGINAL POEM;
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
For the best *Article on a Humorous Subject*;
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, till the 1st of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following.—The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name," and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the Editor of the Galaxy.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY. Three dollars per annum. Persons at a distance who notice the paper, are expected to make payment in advance, or give a satisfactory reference in the city. Persons obtaining five subscribers, and remitting fifteen dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones; we now offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement.

Boston, Oct 11th, 1834.

Boston and Providence Line

OF RAIL ROAD CARS & TREMONT COACHES,

Running directly to and from the Steamboats.

CARS leave the Depot, foot of the Common, Every Morning at 7 o'clock, precisely, for Canton—thence by elegant Safety Coaches of Tremont Line, to Providence, via Foxboro' and Attleboro', the levelest, shortest and smoothest route.

By this arrangement, passengers can leave Boston two hours later than usual, and arrive in Providence as early, and save getting breakfast on the way.

Returning, leave Providence on the arrival of the Steamboat and arrive in Boston in less than four hours Fare only $2, including Railroad and Stage passage.

Passengers called for in any part of the city for 12 1-2 cents each, if requested, when seats are taken. Be particular and apply for tickets at City Tavern, Brattle str't, and Washington Coffee House, 158 Washington street, near Old South Church, as the number is limited, not to exceed 50 passengers each way—making in all 100 a day.

Mail and Accommodation Stages leave same places as usual, at 5, A. M. and 12 M. C. B. WILDER, Agent.
sept 20 tf

Removal.

F. M. DYER informs his customers and friends that he has removed from his old stand in Boylston street, to No 479 Washington street, 2 doors north of Eliot street, where he has on hand old transplanted New York Oysters, large and fat, as good as can be had in the city, and a little lower than any other stand.—Parties can be supplied at the lowest rate, and at wholesale lower than can be bought in the city. Come and try them, and we shall be happy to serve you. Sent to any part of the city free of expense. 3m sept 20

London Clothes and Hat WAREHOUSE.

I. P. CLAPP, at the London Clothes and Hat Warehouse, No 34 Broad street has just received a large assortment of superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable shades and colors and extra quality, superior Goats Hair and imitation Cambleta. Silk, Velencia, plain and figured Velvet Vestings, (new and elegant patterns;) Double Milled Cloths and Cassimeres of various shades and colors for Surtouts and Pantaloons, which will be sold by piece or made into garments in the best manner at very low prices.

He also keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing of every description, Hats, Gloves, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hdkf's, Umbrellas, &c, which will be sold very low. 5w sept 20

Singing School.

MR HOOTON would inform his friends and the public, that he intends commencing a Class for Gentlemen in the practice of Glee Singing, on Tuesday evening 23d of Sept. Those desirous of attending will please to make application at his Music Academy 445 Washington street opposite Washington Bank, previous to that evening, as the Class must necessarily consist of a limited number. sept 13

Cloths and Cassimeres.

CHARLES ADAMS, No 115 Hanover street, has just received a prime assortment of fine medium and low priced *CLOTHS* and *CASSIMERES*, which, together with the following articles, are offered at wholesale or retail, at low prices viz:—

125 ps	6-4 English Merino,		Linen Lawns
200 "	3-4 " "		Copperplates
100 "	red, white, yellow, and green Flannels,		Patches
			White Linen Table Covers
300 "	dark Calicos, from 1s to 2s,		Brown " " "
			Red Serge
200 "	dark " 10 to 12c,		Ticking, from 1s to 25c
			Pelisse Wadding
50 "	Irish Linens.		Cotton Batting
	1 carton Merino Shawls, (all Wool borders,)		Balen Sheeting
			" Shirting
			Worsted Shawls
	Silk Velvets,		Blk and Blue Blk Gro de Swiss Silk
	Cotton "		" Gro de Nap Silk
	Merino col'd Worsted Hose		Col'd " "
	Embroidered Merino "		Blk Satin Levantines
	Blk Cotton		" Sarsnets
	Col'd Cambrics,		Green "
	Blk Silk Cravats,		Ribbons and Tapes
	Check " "		Lacings, &c. &c.
	Thibet Hdkfs. 3-4 and 4-4		
	Bobbinet Lace		
	Footing "		

oct 11

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

FAIRBANKS, LORING & CO. corner of Kilby and Milk streets, have received a very large supply of Dutch Bolting Cloths, of the Anchor stamp, of different widths and numbers, which they offer for sale on very advantageous terms. tf sept 20

Economy.

THE subscriber, after several years experience on Anthracite Coal Stoves and Kitchen Ranges, is now able to furnish the public with a cooking apparatus suitable for private families and public houses, that he flatters himself is not surpassed by any. He deems it unnecessary to enter into any details of its merits but solicits a call from all who may wish to save in fuel and labor, to examine for themselves, at his Factory, 553 Washington street, where letters may be seen of its good qualities from gentlemen of the first respectability in New Bedford and vicinity. Also a variety of Stoves and Furnaces, of the most improved plan.

N. B. Patented by the subscriber
sept 13 3m EBENEZER BARROWS.

Howard House.

HOWARD STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known and extensive establishment, formerly occupied by the late Mr WM GALLAGHER. He hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public which was bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city, and contiguous to the Post office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in neat and genteel style—the rooms airy and retired. The Larder will at all time be provided with every delicacy the season will afford.

Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons can be accommodated at the shortest notice,

☞ A few single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board. JAMES RYAN.
sept 27 3m

Portrait & Miniature Painting

MR R. R. ROWLEY respectfully his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Gallery of Paintings from 260 Washington street, to Pearl Place, No 11, where he invites the lovers of the art of Painting to call and examine the productions of his pencil.

Mr R. has arranged his rooms so as to receive visitors all hours of the day without interrupting his sitters, and those who do him the honor to call will not (as formerly) be turned away with the excuse of "I am engaged, please to call again."

Mr R. takes this opportunity of rendering to his patrons his sincere thanks for their ample patronage, and he pledges himself to endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by paying strict attention to the wishes of those who may hereafter sit for their Miniatures or Portraits.
may 24

WATERMAN'S

KITCHEN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

*57 Cornhill and 6 Brattle street.

MISCELLANIES.

[From a volume of Poems, just published, by C. S. B. Busby.]

A LAMENT FOR THE OLDEN TIME.

The wassail cup of olden times
Lies shattered in the hall:—
The village laugh, the village chimes,
Are silent, silent all—
And Christmas comes without a smile
As dimly on, as tho'
The weary heart were chill'd the while
With winter's wreathed snow.

The banquet room no more resounds
With friendship's honest shout;
Nought breaks the stillness of its bounds,
Save the rude wind without,
Yet there will sadden'd Memory gaze,
In solitary care,
Dreaming the mirth of by-gone days
Has left its echo there.

Where, where are all the happy forms
That circled round the board?
The voice of Nature speaks in storms
They ne'er shall be restored:
Where is the holly bough that blush'd
As if with summer's glow?
And the honest cheeks that warmly flush'd
Beneath the mistletoe?

The fretted roof looks dark and cold,
And totters all around;
The carved work of ages old
Drops wither'd on the ground;
The casement's antique tracery
Is eaten by the dew:
And the night-breeze, whistling mournfully
Creeps keen and coldly through.

Who would survive the by-gone times,
The carols wildly troll'd,
The village songs, the village chimes,
The happiness of old?
Deep sobs the wild bird, when her nest
Is ravish'd of its young—
But man's once loved, now lonely breast
Is far more deeply wrung.

Goldsmith united the fancy and feeling of a poet the penetration of a man of the world, and the sagacity of a philosopher, with a character most strangely compounded of corcomb and simpleton. The author of the Vicar of Wakefield, strange to say, would fret to hear praise bestowed on a harlequin, and complained that, when he published any thing, the public made a point of overlooking it. Blair, the author of *the* Sermons, never made the least effort to conceal that he had the highest possible opinion of himself; and so fastidious was he about externals, that, on getting a new coat, he would have a mirror laid down on the ground, that he might see how low the skirts hung. An illustrious medical teacher of the last century kept all his money in an open drawer in one of the public rooms of his house, to which he resorted when he wanted any, as did his wife—and perhaps also his servants. Dr Adam Smith, with all his immense powers of reflection, was in some respects a mere child. He was tyrannized over by an old female cousin who kept his house; and when he wanted a bit of loaf-sugar, of which he was as fond as a baby, he had to watch till her back was turned from the tea-table, in order to snatch it. A friend of his said one day to an individual, who mentioned it again to the present writer, 'Is it not strange of Adam Smith?—notwithstanding all his acquaintance with commercial principles, the wealth of nations, and so forth, *he cannot buy his own house-corn*; and I have to do it for him!' What a strange compound, again—stranger than all these—was Burns!—a mixture of 'dirt and deity,' according to Byron, who was the same himself. Scott seemed likely, during the greater part of his life, to escape from the world, without its being able to detect any failing in his character; but it turned out that, in order to acquire the comparatively humble honors of territorial proprietorship, of which he seemed fonder than of any degree or kind of literary fame, he had impignorated his genius, his credit, every thing but his honor, and was at last obliged to wear out the very principle of life in a desperate effort to expiate the consequences of his imprudence. This great man was impatient of all allusion to his writings, and totally insensible to flattery on the score of that in which he transcended all other men—his creative imagination: but he liked to observe that his character of sheriff carried with it some legal respect, and listened to the praises of his trees with a doating fondness, only to be exceeded by that with which a young mother hears her infant commended for its beauty.—*Chamber's Edinburg Journal.*

A POSER FOR SOMEBODY.—Passing, the other day, by some place, we heard two men engaged in discussing the merits of some newspaper which it appeared that one, at least, of them was a subscriber for. He said that he liked the paper, only that there were too many advertisements in it: it did not contain so much reading matter as he would like. 'Perhaps,' said the other, 'it contains quite as much as you have paid for.' We looked around to see the countenance of the person addressed, but it had vanished. There was a perfect blank where his face should have been, so that we could not recognize him.

THE DUTY OF A BACHELOR OF FORTY-FIVE. You will naturally ask me how a man should enjoy the evening of life. Should he marry? By all means. It is the wisest thing he can do. But if he passes forty five, he should make no unnecessary delay, for he is not far from being old enough. But at any age below sixty, or perhaps seventy, I think his wisest course is to marry. Let him rear a circle of tender and attached friends around him, who will serve him with affection, and whom can love you without fear. There is joy in the respect paid to you by your countrymen; there is joy in the literary or warrior fame; but there is no earthly joy like that of a parent of a family.—*Hogg.*

LOVE TO THE LAST. American Sea-serpents, and other marvels, have often been the cause of mirth on this side of the Atlantic; but few circumstances ever exceeded the following. At a recent explosion of a steam-vessel, a witness related the melancholy fate of two fond lovers who were seated together when the accident happened—they were blown high into the air, when the gentleman threw his arm around the fair one's neck and snatched one hasty kiss—within twenty seconds both their bodies descended into the river in a shower of atoms!!—*Lon. Jour.*

A REPARTEE. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, when a bill was brought into the house of Lords, said among other things 'that he prophesied last winter this bill would be attempted in the present session, and he was sorry to find that he had proved a true prophet.' My Lord Coningsby who spoke in a passion, desired the house to observe—'that one of the Right Reverends had set himself forth as a prophet; but for his part he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless to that famous *Balaam*, who was reproved by his own *ass*.' The Bishop in reply, with great wit and calmness, exposed this rude attack, concluding thus;—'Since the noble Lord hath discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but my Lords I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel; I am sure that I have been reproved by no body but his Lordship.'

Col ——, who was head and ears in debt, when stationed at the Tower, was told by his servant that a person wanted to see him on particular business. Requiring a description of the announced, the reply was "A man of color," "Oh! ay no more," said the Colonel, "I know what color—it is a due."

IMPROVING WITH AGE. When Mrs Siddons made her first splendid appearance at Drury lane in 1782, she received ten guineas a week. Her salary was increased from year to year; and that, in 1811—12, when she was 56 years of age, she received *fifty guineas per night*. This was the last season of her professional life.

A SIGNIFICANT REPLY. 'Thomas,' said a sponging friend of the family to the footman, who had been lingering about the room for half an hour to show him the door: 'Thomas, my good fellow, it's getting late, isn't it? How soon will the dinner come up, Thomas?' 'The very moment you be gone, sir,' was the unequivocal reply.

Removal.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Harvard place, where he has been so long located, to No 137 Washington, directly opposite the head of Milk street where he intends keeping a good assortment of Fashionable Jewelry, principally of his own manufacture, and at such prices as cannot fail to meet the views of purchasers. Particular care will be taken in the execution of every thing entrusted to his care, whether it be in the making or mending. Having had twenty years constant practice in those branches of the business, he feels confident he can continue to give satisfaction. Relying mainly on his own personal attention, and having in his employ workmen of acknowledged talent, he hopes to merit the abundant patronage heretofore received.

N. B. J. G. L. LEDSY, Watches, Jeweller, No 137 Washington, and directly opposite the head of Milk street. 7t sept 15

CASH PURCHASERS!!

Clothes Warehouse,

No 9, COURT STREET,

(Fourth Store from the Corner of Washington Street,)

WHERE every article of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel can be had ready made: consisting of superfine, middling, and low priced *GARMENTS*.—Cloth *CLOAKS*; Plaid *CLOAKS*; Box *COATS*: *SURTOUTS*; Dress *COATS*; *PATALOONS* and *VESTS*; Cotton, Linen, and Woolen *SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*; *BOSOMS*; *COLLARS*; *CRAVATS*; Pocket *HANDKERCHIEFS*; *SUSPENDERS*; *HOSIERY*, &c., &c., &c.

A great variety of *fashionable New York STOCKS*.

☞ The great object of this Establishment is to sell for CASH ONLY. All persons who wish to purchase will find it for their interest to call and examine for themselves. oct 18

BOLTING CLOTHS,

AND

B. F. WHITE, No 11, Kilby street, (Agent for the Bird and Lion patterns) Imports and keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Dutch

BOLTING CLOTHS

of the following patterns, viz;—Bird of Paradise—Eagle—Lion—Anchor—Arms of Harlem and Harlem Stars.—Millers and others can be supplied on as favorable terms as at any other place in the United States.

—ALSO—

Burr Mill Stones and Blocks. 6m oct 18

$7· **Woods & Coals.** $7.

THE subscriber will receive orders for a few hundred tons of the well known Peach Mountain Coal, received from the Delaware Coal Company, at $7 per ton of 2000lbs, broken, screened and delivered; or in lumps to suit purchasers. Also, other Schuylkill Coals, equal to any in the market, (except the above) for $6,50 per ton, broke, screened and delivered, terms Cash, when ordered.

Also, Wood and Foreign Coals on reasonable terms, at his wharf, next to Charlestown Bridge; office, formerly Toll House, on Charlestown Bridge, Boston side.

oct 28 tf JOHN DOAK·

An Extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS.

J. & C. DANIEL have on hand and are constantly receiving from auctions and elsewhere, British, French and American DRY GOODS, of the most desirable style and fabric for the approaching season, which they offer for sale on terms that cannot fail to suit purchasers; among which are the following articles, viz:—

7 and 8-4 black, white and scarlet Merino square Shawls; do do do long do; sup 5-8 col'd Gro de Swiss and Gro de Lyons Silks; do do Poix de Soire and do do Naples do; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Gro de Paris do; jet and blue black Gro de Swiss do; 5-4 French and German Merino Cloths; 5-8 and 5-4 English do do; 8 and 10-4 super damask Table Linen; 8-4 do do Cloths; 10-4 do do do; 12-4 do do do; 7, 8 and 12-4 do Linen Sheetings; 5-4 do black and col'd French Bombazines; 4-4 French and 3-4 English Prints; 4 and 5-4 white, red and yellow Flannels; 10-4 French Cotton Blankets: sup 12, 13, 14, and 15-4 Marseills Quilts; Manchester do; black and col'd English, French and American Broadcloths and Cassimeres; 3-4 and 5-4 fine bleached Cottons, &c. &c. No 201, Washington street. oct 18

Ornamental Painting,

IN its various branches, executed at GERRY & BURT'S Room, No 3 Cornhill, opposite Washington street, (formerly occupied by Wm Redding) Signs, Military Standards, Apothecaries' Ware, &c. &c. painted with neatness and despatch. SAMUEL L. GERRY,

JAMES BURT.

N. B. Orders received from the country promptly attended to. 5t oct 18

Franklin House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he leased the above well known establishment, and is now ready for the reception of company. He hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public.

The House is situated near the Market, fronting on North Market street and Merchants Row. It has recently been fitted up in a neat and genteel style, and furnished with new furniture. The table will at all times be furnished with every delicacy that the season will afford.

A few single Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms. S. P. DAMON.

oct 18 6t

Stove Pipe.

RUSSIA AND ENGLISH IRON STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, constantly on hand for sale at BRYANT & HERMAN'S Stove, Grate and Sheet Iron Manufactory, No 16 Water street.

☞ Fenders and Blowers made to order as above.

oct 4 2m

Camel's Hair Scarfs.

ONE trunk will be opened this day, containing a great variety of real camel's hair Scarfs, colors scarlet, green and white. Some of the above are very beautiful.

Likewise, 2 very rich scarlet long Shawls, and 6 large and small square Shawls.

Also, one very superb white French Cashmere long Shawl, being the richest ever imported into this country—just received on consignment, and for sale at 90 Washington street, (up stairs) by E. K. WHITAKER oct 4

Rich Mantle Grates.

A SUPERIOR article can be obtained at the Manufactory, No 9 Congress square, (up stairs.) Gentlemen about furnishing their Parlors or Chamber, with grates, will do well before purchasing to call and examine the Grates manufactured at this establishment.

☞ Grates made to order at short notice.

Gentleman that are building, can be furnished with Grates of every variety, warranted inferior to none manufactured in the city. BENJAMIN BLANEY.

oct 4 3m

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

ENGRAVER in General, No 110 Washington street. Orders respectfully solicited. A fine lot of Enamelled or polished surface Cards just received, for visiting, &c. Copperplate Printing particularly attended to. Cards engraved in the best manner. tf june 21

India Rubber Water Proof CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

52 Water Street--Merchants Hall, Boston.

THE Proprietor of the Boston and Lynn INDIA RUBBER FACTORY are now ready to contract and furnish any quantity of the *Coated India Rubber Cotton Cloth*, of a superior quality, adapted to many useful purposes. Such as Carriage, Gig and Wagon Tops, Side Curtains and Boots, being more flexible and durable than any painted Canvass; Covering for Gun Powder Casks, Hat and Band-Boxes, Baggage Coverings for Stage Coaches, Hydrostatic Beds, Sick Bed Sheets, Stomach Bags for Hot Water, Injection Bags, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

Kept constantly for sale; Outside Coats; Pantaloons; Caps with Capes; Large Circular Spanish Capes; Swimming Belts; Life Preservers; Air Cushions: Hot Water Cushions for the stomach or feet; Improved Pantaloon Straps.

Garments from the *INDIA RUBBER CLOTH* are made up without sewing, which prevents all needleholes and have been proved by Pilots and seafaring men to be impervious to Air, or Water; always dry and ready to put on.

There will be a constant supply of these Goods from the Factory, of a quality surpassed by none.

Orders are solicited for any article manufactured from India Rubber Cloth

Samples can be examined as above.

☞ Address C. C. NICHOLS & CO.

august 9 tf

The highly improved Ladies SPRING BACK BOARDS.

FOR those afflicted with weakness in the shoulders or inclined to stoop, the above named article is decidedly the best ever introduced for those afflictions The only sure way for persons to have the article to fit well and set easy, is to be measured expressly for it.

The Subscriber will wait personally upon those persons at their places of residence who cannot make it convenient to call at his Room. Stocks and Suspenders of the various kinds made to order at short notice at

Chambers, No 33, School street, opposite Mr Ballou's Church. T. H. FOSTER,

may 17 Successor to J. G. SHUTE.

Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinets.

40 PACKAGES Broadcloths, including every variety of quality, color and shade; 25 do plain and striped Cassimeres, various qualities and colors; 10 do do Satinets.

ALSO—Packages 4-4 & 6-4 Merinos, just received, and for sale by W. & S. PHIPPS, 71, Kilby street.

aug 23 3w

London Suspenders.

ONE case of Rich London and India Rubber SUSPENDERS, for sale by the dozen or single pair at KIMBALL'S *Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment*, 5 Washington street. aug 2

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

3000 PAIR Men's and Women's Rubber Shoes.

Also a prime assortment of Boots and Shoes of every description, for sale wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in the city, for cash. by

J. K. & W. M. NEWELL,

oct 18 121 Washington street

Evening School.

81, *Washington street, Joy's Building, Room No 23.*

B. WHITNEY will open an Evening School on MONDAY, the 6th of October, inst, for teaching Penmanship upon the Carstairian or any other approved system.

Hours at attendance from 7 to 9, P. M. Mr W. will also attend to a class in Writing and Arithmetic.

Terms moderate. Application to made at the Writing Academy, or at No 35, Myrtle street.

N. B. Mr W. will receive a few more scholars into his day school, if application be made soon. oct 4

Removal.

S. MASON, *PORTRAIT PAINTER*, has removed from No 19 Washington street to No 77 Cornhill formerly Market street.

☞ Specimens of his work may be seen at his room. may 17

Silver Pencil Cases—Cheap.

A QUANTITY of Addison, Wilmarth & Co's *EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES*, for sale at 60 per cent discount from the manufacturers' prices, at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. oct 4

Hosiery.

2000 DOZEN Woollen half Hose; 300 do do long do; 500 do women's do do 600 do boys' do Socks—with a large assortment of Worsted and Merino Hosiery, for sale upon accommodating terms E. HARRINGTON & CO.

aug 30 2m 56, Water street (up stairs.)

Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

BEFORE the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "*Companion*" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magaziniana*, interspersed with the Reviews from the Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for *books*, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "*Companion to Waldie's Library*" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the *earliest possible* reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2 It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months giving thirteen numbers which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a single subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

A specimen of the Work can be seen at LILLY, WAIT & CO'S. 121 Washington street. oct 4

Stoves and Pipe. Grates, &c.

TO BE LET AND FOR SALE.

500 STOVES & GRATES, of almost every description extant, are offered by the subscriber for Rent, Sale or Exchange, as may suit applicants. Terms for letting Stoves, &c, Cash *when delivered or set up.*

☞ Stoves and Grates repaired and set up.

FOR SALE—Fire Brick, Pipe Clay, Black Lead, &c. Spring Lane, near the Old South Church.

sept 20 2m JOHN M. DEARBORN.

KIMBALL'S

STOCK AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY

READY MADE LINEN, HOSIERY AND GLOVE STORE, No 12, Washington street, (a few doors above Dock Square,) BOSTON.

Bombazine, Silk, Kid, Hair and Velvet Stocks, covered on bristles, hair cloth, and with the hinge.

Black, white, and mixt Silk, Cotton, Linen, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, and Vigonia Hose.

Doe, Beaver, Silk, Kid, Buck, Linen and Hoskin Gloves.

Cravat Stiffners.

Linen Collars and Shirt Bosoms.

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Morocco, Calf, Decrskin and India Rubber Suspenders.

Wash Leather, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, Flannel and Linen under Shirts and Drawers.

Russia Riding Belts. Pantaloon Straps.

White Dress Stocks, for Balls, weddings, &c. &c.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Linen and Cotton Shirts. Deer Skin Under Shirts and Drawers. Fashionable articles made to order. april 5

Window Glass.

1500 BOXES of Baltimore, Waterford and German Window Glass, of all Sizes from 6-8 to 24-30. Also, Painters Oil and Color, constantly for sale at HENDERSON'S Window Glass and Paint Store, No 75 Union Street. 6m sept 20

Rich Dress Stocks.

FASHIONABLE styles of bow, and plain plaited; bow, plain and handkerchief Satin and Mohair *STOCKS*, made in the best manner, for sale by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. aug 30

French Hair Work.

E. DYER has just received a part of his Fall supply of Parisian Hair work, consisting of Ladies' and Gentleman's Wigs and Top Pieces, of superior quality; Curled Hair, Puffs, and Frizetts; Long Hair, Band and Braids, and materials used in the manufacture of said work, which he offers at fair prices for cash or approved credit. tf sept 13

White Live Geese Feathers.

An entire new article in this Market.

KITTREDGE & BLAKE, City Market Building Brattle street have just received a quantity of Feathers superior to any thing of the kind which have been offered for sale in this market for many years. They invite those in want of Feathers to call and examine the same.

sep 30 2m

Merino and Lambs Wool Under-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

AN assortment of the various kinds of Undershirts and Drawers, of Vigonia, Worsted, Lambs Wool, Merino, Flannel and Cotton, for sale at KIMBALL'S, Gentleman's Furnishing Store, 12 Washington street aug 30

Cooking Stoves.

MANY attempts have been made to introduce Anthracite Coal into the family kitchen by means of grates, ranges, stoves, &c, which in consequence of the expense attending first cost and setting, the amount of fuel consumed, and the liability to be destroyed by heat, and the difficulty of procuring persons to manage them, have proved unsuccessful.

That Coal may be used for culinary purposes admits of demonstration; and facts go to show that 2240 lbs are equal to two cords of wood, for the purposes of boiling, roasting, and baking.

Those who feel disposed to practice economy in the consumption of fuel, and are desirous of advancing the comfort and convenience of their families, will do well to call and examine the Coal and Wood Stoves, manufactured by PROUTY & MEARS, No 12 Commercial street, Boston.

The undersigned, having had in use, Whiting's Patent Coal and Wood Stoves, manufactured by Prouty & Mears, recommend them as being superior to any with which we are acquainted; labor of cooking being materially diminished, the operation performed with more safety, and the cost of fuel greatly lessened.

EZRA CHAMBERLIN,	ARTEMAS TIRRELL,
WILLIAM ADAMS,	GEORGE M. FLETCHER,
BENJAMIN CLARK,	FRANKLIN FOSTER.

sept 20 6w

Mohair Nets.

50 DOZ, Mohair Nets, assorted sizes, for sale at reduced prices, at E. E. DYER'S 98 Washington street. tf sept 13

A Certain Cure for Corns!

PRATT, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, that he has a man in his employ who has had a long experience both in Europe and America, in making CARTAS to measure—fitting and fixing them without trouble with Corns, &c. and who will execute any order in the neatest and most fashionable style, and warrant the Cartas to fit.

June 21 2m2mos 11 Exchange street.

Money Comb.

1000 POUNDS *WHITE HONEY COMB*, of extra quality, in patent boxes, of various sizes, just received from the State of Maine, and for sale at No 1 City Hall. ORRA GOSS.

oct 11

Rubbers! Rubbers!

3000 PAIRS prime Men's and Women's *RUBBERS*; 5000 do figured, superior article.

Also—2000 do lined Rubbers, just received and will be sold low, by B. C. HARRIS, No 6, Broad street.

oct 11

Highland Shawls.

A FRESH lot of McFarland, Lady of the Lake, George the 4th, and all the various patterns of 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Highland Shawls, just received by

G. W. HAWES,

oct 11 301 Washington street·

Russia Robes, &c.

NOW OPENING and for sale by B. HOLMES No 100 Milk street.

1 case of elegant Gray Robes, with Black tips,
1 do of do Fitch do,

—ALSO—

8000 Muskrat Skins,
1500 North West Beaver,
250 Eastern Beaver,
100 Dressed Bear Skins for Sleighs, &c.
100 Bushels Flaxseed,
400 Boxes Raisins in prime order,
150 Cask do do do do,
300 Dry Grindstones per Manufactors.

The above will be sold cheap for cash or approved notes.

Cash will be paid for all kinds of Shipping furs at the above store. 8w sept 20

E. E. DYER.

No 98 WASHINGTON STREET.

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, additional supplies of the following articles, which he offers at wholesale or retail at as low prices as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the city.

Tortoise Shell Combs, viz;—Wrought top India and American Carved Combs, some very rich, from 3 to $15 each; wrought long round combs; India wrought side combs; plain combs from $1 to 6 each; plain quill-back combs; side combs, 1 to 1 1-2 inch teeth; plain round do; plain neck do; dressing and pocket do, superior quality.

Ivory Combs, viz;—Superfine, super-superfine extra-superfine, no plus ultra, and extra wide do; ivory dressing do; pocket do, double and single.

Imitation Shell Combs, viz;—Carved top do; stamped and pressed do, of various patterns.

Dressing and Pocket Combs. viz;—Horn dressing do; English, French, and American oval, swelling case, crescent, and common pocket do.

Fancy Articles—Bead Reticules, purses and necklaces; buckskin and fancy purses; over pointed silver pencil cases; lead points; lead pencils: silver thimbles; silver spectacles; plated and steel do; corset rings; snuff boxes; fancy boxes; wafers, in boxes; ready made pens, in boxes; German shaving glasses, with drawers.

Pockets Books, &c. viz;—Wallet, double and single, with steel clasp and spring; note cases; memorandum books; pocket books and wallets, with plated clasps, calf, sheep skin, and common gilt pocket books.

Brushes, &c. viz;—Clothes, hair, tooth, comb and shaving brushes, shaving boxes, &c.

Beads, viz;—Black and fancy colored cut Beads; black and fancy colored seed do, gilt and steel do.

Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, in all their variety.

Bear's Oil, and Ward's Vegetable Oil, for the growth of the Hair.

Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair.

Vegetable Dye, for changing red or grey Hair to a beautiful brown or black· may 17

Concentrated Essence of Jamaica GINGER.

THIS article contains all the virtues of the best Jamaica Ginger, in a concentrated state, and is far more convenient and preferable for family use than pulverized root. It will retain its strength and purity to any length of time, while the powder soon loses its qualities, besides being generally adulterated with some inert substance. The Essence of Ginger has been long celebrated in Europe for its medicinal qualities, particularly for Stomach and Bowel Complaints, General Debility, Rheumatic Affections and Dyspepsia. It is the best preparation for making Ginger Beer, Syrup, Tea, &c.—A tea spoonful in a glass of sweetened water makes a very agreeable beverage in hot weather; a few drops in a glass of ice water or lemonade will prevent any injurious effects; no one article has been used with better success as a preventive to Cholera.

It is warranted equal in every respect to the English is put up in bottles, with suitable directions, containing four times the quantity and will be sold for half the price;

CREAM OF SOAP. FOR SHAVING.

This article is superior to the celebrated Naples Soap, in its composition, being made of much finer materials, and having the peculiar properties of that Soap, to a much greater degree. It contains but very little alkali, leaves the skin soft and agreeable, and will be found invaluable to all persons afflicted with hard and strong beards.

The extensive sales made during the last year, and the increasing demand for this Soap, is a proof that it stands high in the estimation of the public. It is put up in neat China Shaving Boxes with covers, and will be sold cheap.

SARSAPARILLA MEAD SYRUP.

This article, when used with Soda Powders, instead of Lemon Syrup, produces the Sarsaparilla Mead, in the highest state of perfection.

The above articles are prepared and sold at the Tremont Laboratory, 173, Tremont street. Sold also by TROTT & CO. 128 State street Boston. july 12

To the Patrons of the PENNY MAGAZINE.

WE would inform those persons who took the Boston edition of the Penny Magazine last year, that the work is not discontinued, as one of our former agents has represented in his circular to "my patrons," in which he informs them that he has abandoned and discontinued that Journal entirely.

From the encouragement we received for the first volume, we are induced to put the subscription down to $1,50 and would invite those who patronized the work last year to continue their subscription; and we assure them that no labor or expense will be spared to make the work worthy of the support.

Agents who have not received the first number of Vol. 2d, are requested to drop us a line, and the numbers shall be immediately forwarded to them.

B. F. & J. J. GREENOUGH, No 3 Water st.

June 26 tf

Satin Beaver Hat Manufactory.

J. JACKSON late of the firm BRISCALL & JACKSON, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at No 255 Washington Street, where he will keep a large assortment of Satin Beaver Hats, at wholesale and retail, on as fair terms as any other establishment in the city.

—ALSO—

Fur Hats and every article usually kept in a Hat Store. Orders for Satin Beaver Hats will be promptly executed. tf aug 16

Dry Goods.

6-4 ENGLISH & French *MERINO CLOTHS* bl'k and col'd Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk; red and bl'k Merinos and Fancy Shawls; with a general assortment of *FALL GOODS* at Low Prices for sale at 201 Washington Street.

sept 20 J. & C. DANIELS.

5000 Pairs Rubbers.

JUST received by EDWARD HAYNES Jr, 219 Washington street, 5000 *pairs India Rubber Shoes.*

Also—1 case superior *French Kid, Morocco, and Satin Slippers*, which he offers for sale together with a complete assortment of Men's, Women's, Lad's, Misses and Children's *Boots and Shoes* at Wholesale and Retail cheap for cash or approved paper.

N. B. Traders from the country are invited to call before purchasing. 2m sept 20

GOSSLER & KNORRE,

OFFER FOR SALE,

At No 70, State street.

Bagging—1500 ps Coffee and Pepper Bagging, 24 inches wide.

Platillas Royales—1000 ps German Platillas Royales.

German Sheetings—30 ps bleached German Sheetings, 46 inches wide.

German Cloths—3 packages superfine German Broadcloths and Ladies' Cloths.

Silk Velvets—1 case bik Silk Velvets.

Tumblers—60 cases pint and half pint German Tumblers.

Demijohns—1500 five-gallon Hamburg Demijohns.

Sheet Zinc—30 casks German Sheet Zinc, for roofing.

Arsenic—25 casks white Arsenic.

German Steel—30 bundles J. B. Hasenclever & Son's German Steel.

Holland Gin—15 pipes Holland Gin, anchor brand, in bond. oct 11

Boston Made Linen.

LINEN and Cotton SHIRTS, Shirt COLLARS and BOSOMS, of every style and quality, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. may 3

Cloths, Merinos, Prints, &c.

10 CASES assorted colors BROADCLOTHS;
10 do do do CASSIMERES;
10 bales do do *MERINOS*, 3-4;
5 do do do do 6-4;
50 cases Prints; 5 do flag Bandanas *HDKFS.*
2 do Fancy *SILKS*;
1 do Merino *SHAWLS* and *HDKFS.*
2 do Black *SARSNETTS*;
2 do Gostehair *CAMBLETS*, colors black, blue and brown;
3 do Imitation do black, blue and brown;

AMERICAN GOODS.

100 bales brown and bleached *SHEETINGS*;
200 do do do *SHIRTINGS*;
Ticks, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, assorted colors *COTTON FLANNEL.*

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

50 cases men's calf and thick *BOOTS*;
50 do do do do *SHOES*;
50 do women's mo kid, lasting and leather *SHOES*;
5 do India Rubber *OVER SHOES*;
75 do sapt and wool *HATS.*

For sale by HOW & JONES, at No 69, Milk street, low for Cash. 3t oct 4

Removal.

JOHN G. WYMAN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from his former place of business (No 8, Court street) to Brooks's new Block, No 71, Washington street, directly opposite the Post Office. oct 4

French Cotton Blankets.

ELIAB S. BREWER, at 414 Washington street, South End, has just received 2 cases of super French Cotton Blankets, which for durability and comfort are considered far superior to the woolen, being also an excellent article for those who are troubled with rheumatic complaints. oct 4

RICH SILKS.

AN assortment of Blk and Col'd Silks, of beautiful Colors and Finish, carefully selected for retailing. Also, French and English Merinos selected colors. French Prints, some new styles.

Fine Corded Robes.

Russia Diapers and Damasks.

Double & Milled Flannels.

Merino Shawls.

Prime Cottons for family use.

A few dark fancy Prints, fast Colors for Sixpence. at sept 27 5aq WHITE'S No 39 Hanover street.

Dancing Academy.

AT CONCERT HALL.

MR FROST would respectfully inform his friends, patrons and others of this city, that his School for the above polite accomplishment will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be obtained. The book is now open for the reception of names at the Watch and Jewellers' Shop, No 63, Congress street.

Notice of the commencement will be seasonably given Terms of tuition $8· 3t oct 4

Rich Pelisse Silk.

JUST received on consignment, one case very rich and entirely new style, small figured Silks, colors—olive, fawn, brown, mode, claret, pearl and blue black The above are just imported and will be opened this morning at 93 Washington street, up stairs by

oct 4 E. K. WHITAKER.

Notice to Country Traders.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish his present stand will dispose of his stock of open goods Consisting of a general assortment of Earthen, China, Glass Ware, &c, at prices so low as cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. JAMES S. BARBOUR

oct 4 3 Union street.

Boston & Providence Railroad.

ON and after Monday, the 29th inst, the Cars will leave the Depot at the foot of the Common, with passengers for the Steamboats, at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M. precisely, and awaiting in Canton the arrival of the Citizens' Line of Coaches, will immediately after proceed to Boston. By order of the Board of Directors. sept 27

Selling off to Close.

THE entire stock of the late firms of HORACE PORTER & CO. and WM S. WILLIS, comprising an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Spectacles, Silver Spoons, &c. &c. will be offered at a great reduction from former prices, for a few months, to close the concerns, at 153 Washington street, (opposite Old South.)

BOY WANTED.—Wanted Immediately, a smart, active boy, about 14 or 16 years of age. Apply as above. sept 27 6t

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Removal.

CALVIN ELLIS, M. D. has removed from No 21 to 16 Summer street, next to Trinity Church, directly opposite his former stand.

DR ELLIS would take this opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that, in connexion with his practice as a *PHYSICIAN*, he continues to perform *OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH*. Having had several years experience in that branch of his profession, he hopes to meet the entire satisfaction of any who may need his services as a Dentist. tf aug 15

Colored French Slippers.

JUST received, and for sale by the dozen or single pair, a small lot of real French Slippers, of the following colors, viz—

Bronze Green Morocco Slippers,
Garnet do do
Violet do do
Purple do do
Solitaire do do
Pink and Blue Satin do

Constantly on hand and for sale—

Black Morocco Slippers, real French,
do do do do laced,
do kid do do do
do satin do do and blue black.
do silk do do do
do Morocco Fur lined Walking Shoes

All the above are warranted to be real French, made in Paris. Purchasers generally are invited to call and examine them before they supply themselves.

THOMAS C. WALES.

sept 27 3m

Instruction in the Polite Art of DANCING.

MR PARKS respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that his Academy will be re-opened at the Pantheon Hall, on Saturday, Sept 6, at 3 P. M. The regular days of instruction for pupils will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week.

Private parties, wishing for instruction, can receive it at the Hall, or at their respective houses, if more convenient.

The terms will be made known on application to Mr Parks, at the Pantheon, or at No 425 Washington street, where any orders which may be left will be thankfully attended to tf sept 6

Old Java Coffee,

ROASTED, ground, and put up in neat canisters, Also, ready for use. Pulverized Loaf Sugar, a beautiful article for bar or family use. For sale by J. W. CARTER, Bromfield street. tf june 28

Winter and Summer Oil, FOR FAMILY USE.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS, 37, Commercial street, will keep constantly for sale, WINTER and SUMMER OIL, of 1st quality for family use.

Also, Oil Canisters of various sizes. mar 22

Elegant Figured Rubbers,

BY the brig Baltimore, at Salem. Just received a splendid lot of ladies and gentlemen's Rubber Shoes, elegantly figured, (selected by the American Consul at Para, particularly for the Boston sales) for sale low, in lots to suit, by THOMAS C. WALES, No 195 Washington street. 3m sept 28

Clothes Warehouse.

R. C. KEMP, Draper and Tailor, No 34 Merchants' row (opposite the southeast corner of Faneuil Hall) Boston, has just received a prime assortment of *BROADCLOTHS*, of English, French, German, and American manufactures; colors, Blues, Blacks, Adelaides, Mulberries, Invisible Greens, Claretz, Russell and Olive Browns, Olives and Bronzes, Greens, Drabs, Lavenders, and Oxford, Steel, and French Mixtures.

Also—a superb assortment of London, French and American *CASSIMERES*, of the most fashionable shades and colors. Also—Satin Florentine, Silk, Alpine, Marseilles and Valencia *VESTINGS*, of the most fashionable patterns. The above consists of extra fine, middling and low priced qualities, which will be sold or made up to order in the most approved fashion, and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Also—a most splendid assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, consisting